THE WOODHULL SENTINEL

NUMBER 33 | ADDISON AND WOODHULL, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1931 | VOLUME II

Two Roads of Importance to This Section Voted By Solons

Supervisors Voted Monday to Spend $2,000 for Changes in Goodhue Road—$15,000 More Appropriated to Continue the Tracy Creek Improved Highway One and Three-quarters Miles West.

The Steuben County Board of Supervisors Monday appropriated $40,000 for additional road work. Two pieces of road included in this appropriation, totaling $17,000 are of especial interest locally, one being a slight change in the Goodhue road, and the other an extension of the Tracy Creek highway.

The change in the Goodhue road was mentioned as a possibility in last week's issue of this paper. In brief, it will eliminate a short piece of road at the south end of the lake, forming a cut-off that will proceed from the corner made by the junction of the Chapel road and the Goodhue road, cutting back of the old Jimmerson-Little homestead and rejoining the main highway at a point south-east of the lake. The project will provide for a new bridge across Goodhue Creek and a short fill in the intervening land. The board appropriated $2,000 for this road and bridge. The main reason advanced in support of this change was the elimination of a dangerous traffic point where the old highway now skirts close to the end of the lake.

The Tracy Creek construction is to be an extension of the piece of highway finished this summer. The improvement to the highway will begin at the end of the macadam near the Harry VanZile farm in the town of Rathbone, proceeding in a generally west direction to eventually join the improved highway running from South Canisteo to Boyd's Corners. The appropriation of $15,000 voted for this construction will cover the cost of one and three-fourths mile of this road, a part of which forms the boundary line between the towns of Rathbone and Cameron. This road is considered of real importance in Steuben County, furnishing as it will a cut-off between Addison and Canisteo through North Jasper, at the expense of a very light grade. It will serve a large area of farm land between Jasper and Cameron, providing an excellent means for reaching the railroad at either end.

Other appropriations authorized included reconstruction of two and one-tenth miles of road on Crosby Creek and repairs to three bridges, $10,500; one mile of top on Avoca-Wheeler road, $4,750; a mile of top on telegraph road east of Bath, $4,750; work on six-tenths of a mile of Keifer Corner and Loon Lake road, $3,000.

In a caucus preceding the meeting, the matter of deputy clerks for issuance of motor licenses at Corning and Hornell was discussed at length. It was suggested that such deputies be employed on a commission basis but the claim was made that such action would not be allowed by the state department which insists that the clerks be salaried employers. An estimate was made that the cost of two deputies with office expense would be $5.000 annually for each of the two offices. The Board deferred action until the November meeting.

Analysis of Motorist to Be Made at Conference

Albany, N. Y., August 11.—An intensive study and analysis of the motorist himself is to be made at the Annual Executives' Conference and Convention of the New York State Automobile Association to be held at Jamestown, September 30th and October 1st and 2nd. President James H. Mangan of Rochester will preside.

The object of this study will be to determine the things that distinguish a good driver from a poor driver.

In making up its legislative program for 1932, the State Association will be governed largely by its findings at this meeting. One type of driver that will probably come in for particular attention will be the hit-and-run driver. A number of Automobile Clubs affiliated with the New York State Automobile Association are now offering substantial rewards for the apprehension and conviction of any driver who runs after hitting and injuring another person and it is expected as a result of this meeting that several more Clubs throughout the State will adopt such a plan for bringing this particular type of miscreant to justice.

Another factor of this situation that will receive attention will be the leniency of some magistrates in hit and run cases brought before them. It is possible that the State Association will urge more stringent punishment for violations of this type.

The intoxicated driver will be studied with a view to determining whether or not the existing laws are severe enough in his case.

The Automobile Clubs of the State in their legislative activities have always been considerate of the rights of the pedestrian, and this subject will be given consid ration at the forthcoming Convention. With the constantly increasing use of the automobile and the inability of the State to build roads fast enough to prevent congestion in all cases, there is developing a condition of increased danger for the pedestrian, automobile club officials say a condition which must receive attention from the Legislature if accidents are to be prevented and lives saved.

The subject of the increasing use of unnecessary traffic signal lights on main highways in the open country will be discussed. The Association is expected to take a stand to the effect that these lights should be erected only in extreme cases where the safety of the public demands it, and that in no case should the State permit the erection and operation of said lights where it is apparently for purposes of revenue rather than safety.

Owen B. Augspurger, president of the New York Automobile Club, is chairman of the State Association's Legislative Committee. Mr. Augspurger's committee will present a comprehensive report at th's Convention on the results achieved thus far in legislation for the safety and convenience of the motorist.

Addison Man Suffers Burns

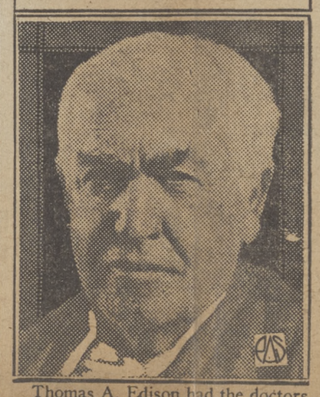
Raymond Stewart of this place suffered a painful and unusual accident Saturday afternoon when he was burned by the explosion of a tar barrel.

Stewart had been working with other members of the county road force repairing the highway along Goodhue Lake when he decided to have a smoke. Taking out a cigarette he scratched a match upon the metal body of the truck which stood several feet from a barrel of "cold patch" tar. The bung of the barrel was tipped half way down pointing towards the truck, and when the lighted match came opposite the bung a terrific explosion was detonated. A stream of fire shot across the road striking Stewart on the arm and hand, knocking him momentarily unconscious and severly burning him. The flesh of his forearm was burned from the elbow to the hand, his thumb-nail being burned to a crisp as if it was celluloid.

The only conveyance at hand was the county road truck, on which the suffering man was brought to Addison as fast as the truck would go. Dr. H. E. Auringer dressed the burns.

This accident proves that the gases in a tar barrel are highly explosive, and workmen should exercise due care exposing them to open flames.

Wizard Is Ill



Thomas A. Edison had the doctors worried when he took to his bed after the recent hot spell. The 84-year-old inventor's wonderful powers of recuperation were evidenced again.

The Annual Executives' Conference will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 30th. The annual Convention and Business Meeting of the State Association will occur on Thursday and Friday, October 1st and 2nd.

IN THE CHURCHES

WOODHULL BAPTIST CHURCH
Benjamin R. Croft, Pastor

Morning worship at 10:30
Subject: "Perfect Peace".
Sunday school 11:30.
Union service in the M. E. Church 7:30 P. M.
No mid-week service.

EAST TROUPSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH
Benjamin R. Croft, Pastor

Sunday school 1:00 P. M.
Church service 2:00 P. M.
Subject: "Trusting in God".
Our attendance another high mark last Sunday. Come and help make next Sunday the "best yet".

WOODHULL M. E. CHURCH
Rev. Jesse Wilson, Pastor

Morning worship, 10:30. Subject, "The Hands of Jesus".
Church school, 11:30.
Union service in the M. E. Church 7:30 P. M. Topic: "Saying Goodbye to God".

SOUTH ADDISON M. E. CHURCH
Rev. Jesse Wilson, Pastor

Morning worship at 9:00 A. M.
Subject: "The Beautiful Hands of Jesus".

BERNARD MUNSON INJURED IN FALL

Bernard Munson received a painful injury Tuesday while assisting C. J. Davis load wool. He fell from the load striking his left arm on the cement walk fracturing the large bone below the elbow.

Mr. Munson was taken by his father, C. D. Munson to Canisteo where Dr. G. L. Whiting reduced the fracture.

FRANK PARK IN DETROIT

Frank S. Park is in Detroit, Mich., having his foot treated by a specialist. Mr. Park recently underwent an operation for the removal of one of his toes and the foot his since given him considerable troube. An X-ray reveals diseased tissue but no disease of the bone. The present treatments are expected to relieve the trouble.

Blood Wanted to Aid Paralysis Victims

The State Department of Health desires to hear from anyone in the State who has had poliomelitis or infantile paralysis who is willing to allow a small amount of blood to be withdrawn from his or her veins in order to help prevent paralysis in those coming down with the disease during the present outbreak.. For this service the State will pay from $10 to $40 depending on the amount of blood secured. The taking of the blood is a simple procedure and involves no personal discomfort other than a mere prick of a needle. Donors are asked to write or otherwise communicate with the State Department of Health or the State Laboratory, Albany, N. Y.

Those willing to serve humanity in this way will follow an illustrious example. On Monday, August 3, Governor Frankin D. Roosevelt gave a pint of his blood for this purpose for the second time in the last few years.

Another outstanding example of service for others was shown by Paul White, a candy salesman of Seneca Falls. He was a well-built youth of 21 years when attacked by poliomyelitis during the 1916 epidemic. Since that time he has been obliged to use crutches or a wheel chair. When Mr. White recently read in the newspapers that the State Department of Health wanted to obtain blood from previous poliomyelitis sufferers, he telephoned by long distance to the Department and later took time from his work and at his own expense came to Albany to donate some of his blood, not knowing at that time that the State gave compensation. When a check was offered to him he refused to take it unless it could be used to help other sufferers from the disease.

The department is working in close cooperation with the hospitals, the medical profession and various organizations. and the public may rest ashured that every reasonable precaution is being taken.

ROAD COMMITTEE MEETS IN WOODHULL

County Superintendent of Highways William Kellogg of Greenwood in company with Supervisor Roy Herrington, chairman of the road committee and three others, were in town Friday in the interest of the proposed new state road from Woodhull to Austinburg.

HOME FROM HOSPITAL

Miss Julia Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earle Peters, was removed to her home Monday from the Bethesda Hospital in Hornell where she underwent an appendix and tonsil operation. Her condition is very good.

MEAD REUNION

The descendants of William Mead enjoyed a reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mead Sunday, August 9. Those present were W. Clyde Mead and sons Clyde Jr. and Norman, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Miller and children Bernard, Minnie, Marian, Sanford and Luella and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mead of this place and the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mead.

Former Woodhull Residents Celebrated Golden Wedding

Fiftieth Anniversary Observed by Major and Mrs. Willis Brown in Hutchinson, Kansas — Former Held Many Responsible Positions With Government.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis L. Brown of Hutchinson, Kansas, celebrated thir golden wedding anniversary Sunday, July 26.

Mr. Brown, son of Solomon Brown and Ruth E. Carpenter Brown, spent his boyhood days in Woodhull and attended the Woodhull Academy where he received his education. Leaving here in 1876, he went to Kansas where he taught school for a number of years.

After his marriage to Miss Sadie J. Blake, a native of Indiana, Mr. Brown took up a homestead in Kingman County, Kansas, later selling this and purchasing another tract in Reno County. After retiring from the farm he removed to Kingman where he started a newspaper of which he was editor for a number of years. He was clerk of the state senate during the session of 1893-95 and was appointed by the governor as president of the state board of charities, in control of the state charitable and correctional institutions. This position he resigned in 1898 to take part in the war with Spain.

He recruited men throughout the central part of the state, himself being commissioned Major of the Twenty-first Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war.

In 1908 Major Brown was elected representative in the legislature and was twice re-elected being speaker of the house during the latter session. He won for himself the name of Iron-jaw Brown, alluding to the force and effectiveness of his oratory in more than one battle for a principle that he would not surrender.

On the entry of this country into the World War, Major Brown tried to enlist but was rejected because of his age, later becoming a member of President Wilson's Agriculture Advisory Committee. He was one of the famed dollar-a-year men and Mrs. Brown still has the dollar Mr. Brown was paid for his services.

In this war work Major Brown came rather intimately in contact with Herbert Hoover, then food administrator. He served in all the Liberty Loan and other drives and on more than one occasion substituted for Mr. Hoover in filling speaking dates which the latter was unable to keep. Mr. Brown was invited by Mr. Hoover to join his train when he was enroute through Kansas as a candidate for the presidency notwithstanding Mr. Brown was of opposite political faith.

While Mrs. Brown is not known to many in this section she was a capable home-maker for her energetic husband in all his activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one daughter, Mrs. Maude Waters, two sons Wayne and Harlow and several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Mr. Brown last visited his boyhood home twelve years ago this fall; owing to the condition of his health he will be unable to make another trip to his old home, having been confined to his bed for over a year.

Mr. Brown is a brother of Mrs. Bona J. Brown and the late Mrs. Saron Blaine.

ENTERTAINED WITH ROAST

Miss Mary Van Orsdale entertained with a weiner roast at the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard Rogers on Pulteney Hill, Saturday evening.

The evening was enjoyably spent with games and music, after which refreshments were served the following guests, the Misses Alta Button, Genevieve Potter and Marjorie Davis, William Van Fleet of Jasper, Miss Una Morton, Lester Lewis, Kenneth Hunt, Kenneth Leach, Donald Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard Rogers and sons Robert and Gerald and the hostess, Miss Van Orsdale.

FRACTURES ARM IN FALL

Mrs. Emma Herrington had the misfortune to fracture her left arm Monday. Mrs. Herrington was fastening her shoe when in an unaccountable manner she fell from her chair. She was taken to the office of Dr. Auringer in Addison where an X-ray revealed the large bone in the fore arm broken above the wrist and the small bone badly twisted. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Auringer.

Fights For Free Press

Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of The Chicago Tribune, who has been appointed honorary chairman of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Committee, organized to work for the freedom of the press. The committee will fly to Jefferson's old home at Monticello on Oct. 20.

EASTERN STARS ENJOY PICNIC

The O. E. S. Picnic held Wednesday was very well attended. Owing to weather conditions dinner was served in the I. O. O. F. Hall and the afternoon socially spent.

Those attending were: Mrs. Leah Church, daughter Lois, Mrs. Henry Merring, Mrs. Harriet Hober, Mrs. John Gardner, daughter Doris, Mrs. Otto Van Skiver, daughter Barbara, Mrs. Nelson Schoonover, Mrs. George Woodward, Mrs. Nella Whittenhall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tubbs, Miss Myrtle Paul, Mrs. Benjamin Croft, Mrs. E. E. Webster, Miss Minnie Husted, Mr. and Mrs. Bona J. Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, Mrs. Earle Brown, daughter Doris, Mrs. Lloyd Brotzman, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Herrington and children Esther and Merle, Mrs. C. J. Davis, sons Eugene and David; Mrs. Menzo Husted, Mrs. Maurice Williams, Mrs. Parke Boyd, daughter Marie. Mrs. LaRue Symonds, daughter Laura, Mrs. Mahlon Herrington, Mrs. Edd Herrington, Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn TenBroeck, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Symonds, daughter Adrea, Mrs. Emma Herrington, Misses Aldema and Hazel Herrington, Mrs. Ernest Smith of this place, Mrs. Kenneth Schoonover and Helen Marley of Jasper and Miss Ava Weeks of Elkland.

BENJAMIN—BACON

Miss Grace May Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Bacon of Hornby and Eldon Benjamin of Addison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rush Benjamin of this place, were married Wednesday, Aug. 5 at the Baptist parsonage in Woodhull, by the Rev. Benjamin R. Croft. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Benjamin.

Two Rockefeller Babies

John D. Rockefeller sat for his picture with John and Elizabeth Cuevas, his great-grandchildren. There's more than 90 years between the two Johns.

WOODHULL PEOPLE ATTEND PICNIC

The annual farmers' picnic held at Bath Saturday was greatly enjoyed by many from this place.

Among those attending were: Mr. and Mrs. Parke Boyd, son Hugh and daughter Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carpenter, daughter Kathleen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tew, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Dyer, son Alfred, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Button, Lawrence Button, Mrs. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Andrews, Carl and Eleanor Andrews, the Misses Dorothy Paul and Betty Park, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Orra Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Cornell, daughter Agnes, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Towsley, children Eleanor and William, Mr. and Mrs. James Williams, sons George and Roger, G. H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Horton and children Lester, Wilson, Wilbur and Betty Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Chelmar Grist, daughter Eileen, Mr. and Mrs. George Andrus, Miss Esther Symonds, Miss Margaret Benjamin, Clayton Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Preston, sons Donald and Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Loper and daughter Mary Esther.

E. G. HUSTED ELECTED TRUSTEE

The annual school meeting of District No. 1 which was held in the Woodhull High School auditorium last week resulted in the election of E. G. Husted as trustee for a term of three years.

The Board of Education has employed Benjamin Grant as janitor at the school for the year 1931-32.

The Misses Lillian and Onolee Brewer were in Bath Tuesday.

MINIER REUNION

The twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Minier family was held at Denison Park, Saturday, August 9. The main feature of the day was the excellent picnic dinner served.

Those in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin of Burdette; Mr. and Mrs. James Minier, Miss Katherine G. Gibbs, Wellsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Minier and daughters Ruth and Catherine, Tioga; Mr. and Mrs. John Kahler, daughter Anna, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Marlatt and granddaughters Helen and Ruth, Big Flats; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mose and Mr. and Mrs. George Mose, son Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mose, daughter Beverly, Addison; Mrs. Addie Lloyd, Cameron Mills; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Quick and children Gladys, Victor and Jack, Sayre; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Quick, children Phyllis and William, Mrs. Muzetta Minier, son Casper, Mrs. Eliza Minier, Roy Minier, Woodhull; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Speaks and Miss Louise Speaks, Elmira.

Drilling Activity Soon to Resume in Rathbone Area

Work Expected to Start Next Week on Second Well Near the Alvah Allen No. 1.—Owners Intend to Test Out Oriskany Sand in This Section and Drill Several Shallow Wells to Prove the Gas Sands Already Found to Produce.

The lull which has marked all gas activities in this immediate section for the past few weeks is expected to be broken now in a few days. Leland Wright, one of the promoters of the now famous Alvah Allen well at Rathbone, stated a few days ago that he and his associates expected to resume operations directly after the 16th of August.

Shortly after the Allen well was brought in some difficulties arose inside the organization which owned the well, and this has taken some little time to straighten out. Now, however, the matter has been practically settled and next week work should start moving the drilling rig to a new location. Mr. Wright was at the well Saturday to "blow" it off. He stated that the pressure holds up well and measures more than a million feet. This, of course, is only the gas struck with the eight-inch pipe. The gas that was tapped by the larger hole at a depth of approximately 500 feet, never having been harnessed in.

The Allen well in many ways was the most spectacular of any that has been drilled in the larger area of the New York-Pennsylvania field. The first hole that was spudded in followed a fault in the earth's crust going through gravel to a depth of about 100 feet where a great artesian vein of water was encountered that eventually forced the drillers to abandon their hole. Moving to a new location a few feet away, a new twelve-inch hole was sunk that picked up the same vein of water and with it a pressure of gas. Efforts to case off the water at 100 feet failed, and it continued to hinder the drillers as they went on downward with ten-inch pipe. At 500 feet gas was struck in a strata of sand resembling the Bradford, the force being so great it threw water to the top of the 84 foot derrick. When this flow of gas and water was eventually cased away by an eight-inch pipe drilling continued several hundred feet deeper where another surprise was encountered in the presence of a gas producing shale that continued for 300 feet. Plans for continuing this well to the Oriskany sand had to be abandoned because the company carrying liability insurance on the outfit insisted the risk was too great. The presence of more than a million-foot flow of gas while drilling went deeper would present too great a hazard.

The owners of the well hope to reach the Oriskany sand with their next effort in the vicinity. They also intend to drill other shallow wells that will prove up the gas strata they have already uncovered.

Helped Drill First Oil Well

Sam Smith, Associate of Pennsylvania Pioneer, Is 88 Years Old

ALTHOUGH he was a party to the beginning of one of the world's largest and most essential industries, Samuel B. Smith, who with his father William A. Smith, drilled the first oil well in history, has just reached his eighty-eighth birthday untouched by the fruits of his epochal achievement.

"Father and I weren't commercial minded and preferred blacksmithing, which was our trade," says Smith. "So we went back to our farm in Butler, and shortly after the Civil War broke out, I enlisted."

Smith, hale and hearty, lives in a cottage in the Pennsylvania oil fields, in Titusville, two miles from the original well, now sealed and recently made a monument. Around it eleven wells are still producing the same grade lubricant that Smith helped bring to the surface in 1859.

SAM SMITH,
Pioneer Oil Well Driller

August Big Month

August is a big month in the Smith family history. On the 2nd, the granddaddy of the oil industry celebrated his birthday. August 27th marks the seventy-second anniversary of the bringing in of the Drake well.

Smith will likely be found pursuing his daily work of ten or eleven hours on the acre-garden adjoining his home and in his shop, fashioning his own tools. The aged driller is still well and alert and enjoying life, because he makes a hobby of his health. His principal diet is green vegetables, which he raises in his own garden; he does not eat desserts or sweets of any kind and has never used tea, coffee or other stimulants, except during his army career.

Without the highly organized facilities of today, the pioneer oil drillers had to fashion their own tools and derrick, create their own shop. They dug coal from the hills to run their engine, and finally resorted to wood from the sawmill which they had built. They had to experiment with the proper piping for that first hole and go long distances to get it. After four months of effort they found a technique that struck oil in six days of boring.

In addition to inspiring a world-wide industry Mr. Smith opened the Pennsylvania grade field, now 1,000,000 acres of rich, proved territory in four states, still actively yielding large quantities of crude oil that is the envy and admiration of the rest of the world.

THE WOODHULL SENTINEL

Published by the Southern Tier News, Inc.
Maurice E. Miller, Editor and Manager
Mrs. Earl Brown, Resident Editor

Entered as second-class matter September 11, 1930, at the post office at Addison, New York, under the Act of March 3. 1879. Publication Office, Addison, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.50 per year in advance

Want advertisements, one cent a word each insertion with a minimum rate of 25c. Because of the cost of billing small items, Want Advs. are Display advertisements 20c per inch each insertion.

Our job printing facilities are unexcelled in this section. Good work promptly executed at reasonable charges.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE

There has been a terrific slump in European travel and shipping this year and the United States lines have been among the heaviest sufferers. When the Chapman interests purchased the Leviathan and other government ships three years ago it was thought that the private operators would be successful. But it now turns out that the lines have run behind twenty, or perhaps thirty millions of dollars. The Chapmans are still holding on, and if there is any way for the United States Shipping Board and the United States Government to see them through the adventure may come out all right yet. Everyone hopes so as the United States Lines constitute the show window of the American Merchant Marine.

Congressional appropriations on behalf of the Government-owned Merchant Marine have exceeded $3,615,208,259, and the Merchant Marine Act of 1928 increased the construction loan fund to $250,000,000. These figures indicate in a rough way the manner in which the United States Government is backing the American Merchant Marine. The difficulties of the United States Lines indicates that the whole business of American shipping is in a precarious and uncertain state.

Little is said or published concerning the basic causes which have made it so difficult to build up our Merchant Marine. But it will be remembered that before and after the war tremendous drives were made by our Government, and by our great industrial and financial interests, to develop trade relations with Central and South America. Afterwards we became ambitious enough to want to get into the world trade.

As the United States became a world factor instead of an isolated nation we began to build our own ships and sail them under our own flag. Congress promptly passed the so-called "seaman's act" which amounted to nothing more than a measure to provide better wages and a higher standard of employment. It made it more difficult to make American ships pay.

But that was not all—the foreign Governments gave their shipping interests subsidies in different forms. If foreign ships didn't pay their way then their governments stood behind them and saw them through their difficulties.

Well, the United States had mail contracts to let, and a few other ways to help American shipping interests. But that wasn't enough, and when the slump came the Chapmans were heavy losers. The Government was loaning great sums to that concern, and providing funds for building new ships that are now under way—but even so the United States Lines constantly ran behind. Just what will be the outcome is hard to foretell.

Speaking plainly, the great trouble with our shipping business is that the people of the United States have not shown very keen interest in the American Merchant Marine. Along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards a small proportion of the population make it a point to patronize American ships. But millions of people in the interior of the country are indifferent to the government attempts to establish the American Merchant Marine. The result is that passenger lists of our great Atlantic ships show that just as many Americans travel on British, French and German ships as on our own American ships. This is all dead wrong. On the other hand, Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen loyally patronize the ships from their own countries. That's the way Europeans gained success upon the high seas.

What the American Merchant Marine seems to need more than anything else is the support of public sentiment in the United States. The kind that Pope wrote about in these lines:

"'Tis education forms the common mind:
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Our American public is getting very sympathetic with the railroads right now. Let us hope that some of this sympathetic interest may extend to the American Merchant Marine.

Let Americans be for American institutions first, last and all the time.

PUBLIC EXPENSES

President Hoover insists that the different Government departments cut expenses to the bone. There are demands upon the public treasury for every conceivable object. Competent students of the situation regard the tendencies toward increasing Federal and State appropriations as menacing to the stability of Government.

The President will have a hard job on his hands if he succeeds in lowering expenses, as Congress seems to be afflicted with the idea that doles, bonuses and loans, should be passed for somewhat promiscuous purposes.

FUTURE WAGES

On the surface it is a hard dose to swallow, but most of us mortals will have to learn to live on a less number of dollars than we have been spending for the past ten years. Readjustments have been setting in at a rapid pace for many months, slowly but surely reducing the cost of nearly all the basic living expenses. This means that much as the average forecaster dislikes to utter the prediction; wages are destined to come down.

We have listened to many brilliant speakers and writers who have claimed that prosperity lies only along the course of maintenance of high wages, yet never has one explained how it is possible or justifiable to maintain a standard of living for one group in our social population at the expense of another. When there is a spread of nearly thirteen cents a quart between the price our farmers get for milk and its cost to the consumer, we can be sure there is some big flaw in our economic system. We are thoroughly convinced in the case of that commodity, that the flaw lies in the fact that the men handling this milk after it leaves the farm, are getting wages far out of proportion to the return the farmer gets for his labor. High wages paid for handling dairy products are thence reflected in higher plant expenses, accounting and a hundred other things which once arranged by auditors, seem to point to a price the dealers are justified to charge the consumer.

The other side of the picture is revealed in the fact that a man employed today at wages which were equitable three years ago, is really benefiting by the general misfortune of large groups of our population. He is getting the same wages enjoyed when prices were high, yet the necessities of life are costing little more than half what they did when the wage scale was established. Meanwhile wheat is a drug on the market, the cotton growers have long been facing ruinous prices, milk producers are getting a small fraction of the price their product sells for. On the other side of the picture we see multitudes of factories whose owners are not making a cent of profit.

Carpenters, masons, painters and other artisans, especially in our cities, can demand the same high wages when they work. Yet with present profits, what they are, few people can afford to pay the standards of wages in force. At present these men would laugh at the idea of working an hour for a smaller scale, yet if our economic structure remains sound the time is not far off when revision of wages must come.

It is a hard dose to swallow, and for the workers whose wages did not mount to high levels it should not come. But for those who are receiving a scale out of proportion to present conditions, wages are certain to come down.

FARMERS PICK FORD AS BENEFACTOR

That Henry Ford is "the greatest living benefactor of agriculture", is the opinion of a jury of representative farmers from all parts of the United States. Their verdict, just announced, gives Ford an overwhelming majority over all the other nominees for the honor. The runners-up included President Hoover, Senators Capper, Norris and Brookhart, Stephen Moulton Babcock and Liberty Hyde Bailey.

Reasons for selecting Ford are summarized as follows from the replies sent in by farmers: "Almost alone he is responsible for mechanical motive power cheap enough for all. He evolved modern machine production. With unequaled honesty he held sales prices down to actual costs, instead of imposing what the traffic would bear. By making transportation universal, he widened immensely the farmer's horizon. He enlarged the farmer's productive ability, increased his intelligence, and opened a direct path between farm-producer and consumer, immensely benefiting both."

Mr. Ford acknowledges the compliment of being selected as the farmers' benefactor by giving the jury some free advice. "The trouble with farming", he suggests, "is that it has been so easy to skim off a living from the abundance of the soil that people have not been compelled to learn enough about its possibilities. We ought to get 100 or 200 times more out of it. When science teaches us how to make full use of the soil's products and by-products, farming will be entirely different.

"We don't know very much about the methods of farming in comparison with what we shall learn. I don't blame the farmer for kicking about a good many things. His work has not been brought up to the science other lines have reached. Machinery that is more powerful, more flexible and better adapted to the various needs of farm work must be developed. As compared with our best industrial machinery, farm equipment is still primitive."

NO THIRD PARTY

A college professor at Columbia University, Dr. John Dewey, continues to get his name in the papers by urging a third political party. Discontents who cannot find comfort or solace in either the Republican or the Democratic parties have been looking over the Dewey suggestion, and one after another they have discarded the proposal as hopeless.

PINCHOT OBJECTS

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, has filed his objection to more than fifty bills passed by the recent legislature. Pinchot always did have ideas of his own, and naturally the legislature did not expect to agree with him. Or, more correctly speaking he did not expect to agree with the legislature and he hasn't been disappointed.

Fisherman's Luck — *By Albert T. Reid*

Main Street Looks at Broadway

By OBSERVER

1931 Auctions

New York is full of auctioneers. Some of them are almost as famous as Christie's, in London, where they have sold single jewels for a million dollars, and some are of the catchpenny type.

One of the latter, right in the heart of Times Square, has a novel method. We can all recall the hoarse-voiced auctioneer at farm sales, ready to drop from the effort of using his voice. Well, this man sells from early morning to late at night and his voice holds out all week.

How does he do it? Why he has a microphone in front of him with six receivers around the big store and his lowest whisper carries to the back wall. It is de luxe selling.

* * *

Second-hand Goods

This city sells more goods second-hand than many cities sell new, according to an analysis issued by the Merchants' Association the other day. The total sales run $14 000 000 a year, of which 936 stores sell close to $10,000,000.

Second-hand book stores do a business of $800,000, nearly $100,000 more than used automobiles bring. A straw showing how many are doing business here on a "shoestring" is shown by the fact that second-hand office furniture is sold to the amount of $636,000 each year.

* * *

Kindness to Blind

All New Yorkers are kind to blind men. One sees them tapping their way around the most crowded parts of the city and, when they halt at a curb, waiting to cross the street, almost anybody will volunteer to lend a friendly arm and aid them to cross.

A newspaper man here told me a funny thing about that. He was waiting at the curb while a friend bought a paper. While waiting he absentmindedly started tapping with his cane on the walk (all newspaper men in this city carry canes—it's a trade mark).

As he stood there a nicely dressed woman seeing a blind man tapping the walk, as she thought, stepped up to him, took his arm, and remarked, "Let me help you across the street!"

Embarrassment all around was avoided by the friend's appearance. He took the newspaperman by the arm, thanked the kind hearted woman and told her he would help him over.

CHICAGO

I met Anton Cermak, the mayor of Chicago the other day. He doesn't talk or act like a professional politician, but he is. He has all the newspapers of Chicago behind him in his efforts to "clean up" that troubled city, and that is something which no mayor has had in many years. And he is cleaning things up.

Mayor Cermak is enthusiastic in his "boosting" of the World's Fair which is to be held in Chicago in 1933, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city. Chicago itself is an exhibit which ought to draw millions of visitors. No city in history ever accomplished so much or developed so attractively in its first hundred years as Chicago has done. I know of no great city where the common people have half as good a time as they do in Chicago or get so much out of the public parks, playgrounds. and waterfront. I know of no other great city which has as proud a civic spirit among all of its people. Nobody can possibly know America until he knows Chicago.

Patronize Your Home-Town Paper

The Way of Life
By BRUCE BARTON

Look At The Average

ONE of my friends, who now occupies a high position, started life as a salesman for the National Cash Register Company.

He thought that if he could sell cash registers to Marshall Field it would be a big feather in his cap, and the example of this leading store would have influence with smaller merchants all over the country.

So he called at Field's and made his talk, but received no encouragement. The next year he called again . . . and the next . . . and the next. The tenth year he came away with an order for $150,000.

In telling me about it, he remarked: "I said to myself, that's $15,000 worth of business for each of the ten years. Not a bad average at all."

In 1929, when stock prices were crashing and even the richest men were feeling poor, a New York banker met a capitalist whose fortune, on paper, had shrunk many million dollars. He was in a blue funk.

The banker said: "You ought to have learned better than this. Don't you remember back in 1920 how worried you were, and how you sent for me to reassure you? Even at present prices you must be worth ten times what you were then. If so, your average is mighty good. What are you kicking about?"

A young man and young woman were married. After the ceremony the bride's father, a veteran business man who had fought hard for his fortune, took them into his study. "I want to say just one thing to you," he remarked. "You must not expect that all your years will be good. You'll go along for a while without seeming to get ahead, but at the end of every year you'll own a little more furniture and have a few more dollars in the bank. Then there will come a year some time when you'll have a stroke of luck and make a lot of progress. You must expect to average the good with the bad."

It seems to me that much of the worry and fretting in life grow out of the fact that people do not take a long enough look.

Every human life, at some point, has seem handicapped and doomed to disappointment. At forty, Henry Ford had never saved a cent. At forty-five, Lincoln was a disappointed politician. For twenty-five years, Charles Darwin worked day after day without the slightest recognition. Then, for each of them, there came a few great years that amply made up for all the rest.

The law of compensation works for those who keep their industry and their faith. Those who quit under discouragement are selling out at the bottom. For a majority of courageous lives, taking all the years together, the average is good.

Sunday School Lesson

International Sunday School Lesson for August 16

SOWING AND REAPING

Galatians 6:1-10

Rev. Samuel D. Price, D.D.

This quarterly temperance lesson also suggests a profitable study for these summer days. One of the epistles of Paul furnishes the lesson text. Search out all the thirteen or fourteen letters that he wrote and relate them to the historical account in the Acts

Moral problems faced the people in that day and these letters deal very directly with human affairs. Since the same difficulties are with us today we find even greater help in these same writings for Paul. Read the entire letter and note how the grace of God was superseding the hard and fast laws under which the Old Testament of Hebrew sought to live.

Everybody makes mistakes and the apostle tells that those who are making the fewest mistakes should be most kindly disposed toward those who sin to a greater extent. There are certain burdens that we must bear for ourselves, such as the kit that the traveler or soldier carries for his daily necessities.

The Golden Text is just plain common sense as well as spiritual truth: "Whatsoever a man soweth THAT shall he also reap." That is certain in the material world and not the less positive in the spiritual realm. Wild oats take nourishment from the soil and produce their own crop. Alcoholic liquor is habit-forming and death dealing, no matter how slowly the poison may work. A single glass has its effect on the brain cells and lessens the power of self-direction. Turn to the newspapers for this week to get more illustrations than can be presented during the class session. Big business will have nothing to do with it. Alcohol takes away personal liberty and is destructive of body and soul.

TODAY AND TOMORROW
FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

SILVER

If I had loose capital to invest today I would buy silver. The metal is selling now at the lowest price in history, measured by the gold standard. In the money markets of the world last week it was under twenty-nine cents an ounce. The average price of silver for the past fifty years has been well above sixty cents an ounce; during and just after the war it touched $1.30.

Silver is certain to come back. The President of Mexico has issued a decree restoring silver to its old position as money. One of the causes of the unrest of India has been the demonetizing of silver, and economists think that silver will be restored to its old position there.

Anybody who buys silver now stands a good chance of doubling his money within three or four years, possibly sooner. And if he needs cash in the meantime silver is a commodity on which an extremely high percentage of its market value can always be borrowed.

DAVIS

Keep an eye on Norman H. Davis, the gentleman who has just been appointed the American member of the Finance Committee of the League of Nations. Mr. Davis has the confidence of financial leaders and of statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic to a degree approached by few other Americans. A native of Tennessee, Mr. Davis was one President Wilson's chief financial advisers in the peace negotiations. Then he came back to America, first as Aassistant Secretary of the Treasury, then as Under Secretary of State and for a time was acting head of the State Department. His new job is to guide the nations of Europe in financial matters.

Mr. Davis has never run for elective office, but if the Democrats elect a President next year or in 1936 I venture now the prediction that Norman H. Davis will hold a high position in the Cabinet or the Diplomatic Service.

BAKER

Another Democrat worth keeping an eye on is Newton D. Baker. Lots of Democrats would like to see him President, but I don't think he will be the party's nominee in 1932. He will be heard from in the campaign, however. and will figure large in any Democratic administration in his lifetime.

Mr. Baker is, I believe, the most effective and convincing orator in American public life today. His address last week before the Institute of Politics in Williamhtown, Mass., was the clearest exposition of the present political-economic condition of the world that I have read.

TELEPHONE

The radio telephone system across the Atlantic is working so well that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company announces that it will soon begin telephone service across the Pacific. That will be another preventer of war.

Without the trans-Atlantic telephone President Hoover's program of international cooperation to relieve Germany's economic distress could not have been carried out. It enabled the President to talk as freely to Secretaries Mellon and Stimson when tey were in Paris and London as if they had been in Washington.

"The difference between telephoning and cabling in a case like this," one of the President's close friends explained to me, "is that, even when a cable message is put in secret code there is a ercord of it, somewhere, and diplomacy makes it impossible to express beliefs and opinions freely or to tell the actual complete facts in all cases, since there is aways the chance that the record will some day be unearthed and made public. But over the telephone everybody could say exactly what they thought and there were no long waits for an answer."

"If we had had telephone facilities in 1914 as we have now," one statesman said recently discussing this episode, "the European war could have been averted."

Blotting paper is a great help in the household. Keep a package of new, white, good-sized blotters in the desk and in the sideboard. When a bowl of flowers tips over on a polished table, or ink is spilled, or milk or fruit juice spills on the table cloth, take up the liquid quickly with a piece of blotting paper before it penetrates or spreads. Use a blotter to remove candlewax drippings. Scrape off what you can with a dull knife. then lay the cloth between clean white blotters and press with a hot iorn. The blotters will absorb the melted grease.

W. KINGSLAND MACY TELLS PARTY OF BAD LEGISLATORS

The following address was delivered by W. Kingsland Macy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, at a meeting of Orange and Sullivan County Republicans held at Newburgh, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, August 8th.

We are facing this fall what I believe is a most important election. Not infrequently one hears a reference to the coming campaign as if it were unimportant because neither President nor Governor is to be elected and there are no Congressional elections. Some people have got in the frame of mind where they seem to consider the election of the Assembly—the election of the proper kind of Assemblymen—is not a vital matter.

Such a point of view, I believe, is wrong and unhealthful—at any time. At this particular time when racketeering and corruption are rampant, when the law is openly defied and those charged with carrying out the law are either palsied or baffled, the election of honest capable and courageous men to the lowest village office is a matter of vital concern to every man, woman and child in the community.

How great, therefore, is the importance of the election of a House of Legislature to which is entrusted the power of making the laws that are now so ruthlessly broken; the power to put teeth into those laws that need additional strength, and the power and the duty to investigate into the causes of the breakdown of the law and to seek out the ways to make the laws more effective?

The time has come when we must turn over a new leaf in our attitude toward those we elect to public office. When I say "we", I mean Republicans and Democrats, Socialists and others, because it is only by a combination of the decent and courageous citizens in all parties that we shall succeed in checking the crime wave that has swept over the country. Only this way will be successful in putting behind the bars the racketeers and corruptionists who today are not only free, but, through the large sums of money that have been the rewards of criminal careers, are able to corrupt weak men in office.

I hold that today the most essentian principle is honesty in office. With honest men in office there is never any alliance between crime and politics. I believe that if we are to end the crime wave we should have not only honest men in office but we should have courageous men who will not hesitate to denounce corruption even if such denunciation embitters and antagonizes men in their own party. I believe that we should be served by men of such high character that it would not be enough to say of them that they never took a bribe; we should be able to say of them that they had the brains and the courage to seek out graft and corruption where it was their duty to do so. I think it is no answer to a charge of corruption in a State Department to say that the man at the head of it has supinely allowed others to be corrupt and justified his course by declaring that he personally hadn't stolen any money.

There is nothing new, there is nothing quixotic in the idea that we must have honest officials. Unfortunately, as a result of the spiritual and moral decadence that has occurred in our day, there has developed a great deal of cynicism about public office. There has been much thoughtlessness in discussing public officials. Many honorable and decent men in our public life have had to suffer because of the general attitude of contempt on the part of the people who, absorbed in the business of money making, failed to appreciate what fine men there are in public life—men, who, choosing that career, rather than the business of finance and advancement, have honestly done their duty to their state and their nation. In the craze for money making, in the wild speculative days, when mammon was God, and God was forgot, the sky was the limit. We were told that not only every man, woman and child in America was to have an automobile and a radio and electrical appliances to take the place of their hands, their feet—and their brains—but after we had manufactured and sold all these articles to every man, woman and child on the American continent, we were going to manufacture and sell them to every man, woman and child in Europe and perhaps after that to Africa and Asia. Everyone was to be a millionaire and "the best"—those who had no conscience, no soul, no thought of anything but money—those were to be billionaires.

It was the audacity of the mad house. The moral decline was in keeping with the wild pursuit of wealth and luxury. Is it any wonder that this degeneration touched even those who had taken an oath to make the protection of their communities their first interest?

I say that the coming election of the Lower House of the State Legislature is vital to every man, woman and child in the State of New York. It is the first election coming after a terrific outburst of lawlessness such as this state has never known, and the voice of the people as expressed at the coming election should be such as to put heart into those who would again make this State a safe place to live in.

Several months ago two men were seized one night in Greene County, had their feet burned and otherwise tortured in order that a notorious gangster named Legs Diamond, and his associates, might obtain from them information. When the trial took place respectable and reputable people were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The defense made out an alibi that has led the prosecuting officer of the State to be seeking some of those witnesses on the ground of having committed perjury. Who do you suppose sat through that trial as a friend of Legs Diamond and as one of the supporters of this notorious gangster? An Assemblyman!—a man elected to help make the laws of the State of New York, a man sworn to make it his first duty to protect and safeguard the Constitution and the people of the State of New York.

Of all the miserable devices for separating poor people from their money, the gambling machines are perhaps the meanest. It was discovered that these machines were leased with the proviso that if the public interfered, the men who were arrested would get free counsel and lawyers' advice by calling up a certain telephone number.

And who do you suppose was the lawyer they found ready to take their case when they called up that telephone number?

It was an Assemblyman. He is now up on charges for disbarment before Referee Clarence Shearn of the Appellate Division.

Let me give you a third instance which occurred less than two weeks ago. Some children were playing on the streets of New York when a car drove up and men in that car emptied their guns into that group of children killing one and wounding four others. It is supposed that these men were trying to kill some other racketeer who was either going in or coming out of the clubhouse in front of which these children were playing.

And before whose clubhouse do you think it was that these murderers emptied their guns with such tragic effect? According to the newspapers, the police found a book in the house that indicated that the president of the club was a former member of the Assembly.

Think of such men in the Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York!

Think of such men making laws for the people of the State of New York!

And finally let me call your attention to the extraordinary spectacle that has been going on in New York City for the past few weeks. For years it has been notorious that in order to get a permit to build a gasoline station or a modification of those building laws over which the Bureau of Standards and Appeals had jurisdiction in that city, it was advantageous to see a certain horse doctor and engage him to plead the case before the Bureau of Standards and Appeals.

Five, ten, fifteen thousand dollars were paid to this horse doctor for 15 or 20 minutes' work before the Bureau of Standards and Appeals and his bank accounts and his own statements show that in six or seven years he wrung from the public over $2,000,000. As no endeavor was made to prosecute him by the local authorities, the federal authorities, discovering that he had not reported many fees that were traceable, undertook to prosecute him for false income tax returns. In the course of this prosecution, he admitted that it was his practice to take part of his fee by check and part by cash. The checks were deposited in banks, the cash he admits that he gave to others and he declines to say who are those others to whom he gave the cash on the grounds that it will incriminate him.

In the endeavor to find out who got this money, Judge Samuel Seabury, one of New York's foremost jurists, and a splendid type of American citizen, called Dr. Doyle before the legislative investigating committee and offering immunity from prosecution, asked him to tell with whom he split his fees.

And what happened at that legislative committee where, legislators sworn to obey the laws and uphold the constitution and protect the people of the State of New York from corruption and racketeering, were in session? Four legislators not only upheld the contentions of Doyle but aided and abetted him in his defiance of law and decency.

Is it necessary to go on, is it necessary to give further examples of the fact that we have in the legislature men who are unfit to hold public office?

The man who openly paraded himself as a friend of Legs Diamond, the man who represented the gambling machine owners, the men who rushed so enthusiastically to the defense of the bribe-giving Dr. Doyle, these men should never have been in the legislature and should never again be elected to serve the people in any capacity.

People of the State of New York awake!

This is not a political matter. This is a matter of the safety of our children, the morals of our young people, the corruption of officials who instead of protecting our homes and our neighborhoods sell out to the racketeers, and themselves make of government, the administration of which should be man's noblest and most unselfish duty, a racket and a robbery.

Needless to say, I believe there are many, many Democrats who have no sympathy with these men and with their type. Do you suppose for a single instance that if Samuel Seabury were the Democratic Governor of New York and the official head of his party thereby, he would tolerate such men? It is to the decent and honest Democrats that I appeal for repudiation of such men and the system that allows such men to be honored by their party instead of being cast down and cast out. I do not say that the Republican party is impeccable or perfect. I do say, as I have repeated time and time again, I am doing my utmost as chairman of the Republican State Committee to make it an effective instrument for good government. I do say that I am trying to see that those who make the laws are not the friends, associates and defenders of those who break the laws. I do say that you can hope for no relief from those who control the Democratic Legislature.

When the legislature was asked to pass the measure providing for an investigation of the City of New York, not a Democrat said a word in favor of it. And when finally it was passed, because of my position as Republican State Leader, Democrat after Democrat rose to his feet and denounced me in terms that were a little less than scurrillous.

I want to pay tribute to Governor Roosevelt personally because I admire him personally, but his power with his party was so little, and his desire to keep virtue rather than harmony within his party so feeble, that not one single Democratic legislator showed any other attitude than that of bitter antagonism toward the measure which was the first step in some years toward weeding out corruption in the City of New York. And more than that, in the last few weeks you have seen the Democratic legislators on the City investigating committee openly defying the cause of decent and honest government and openly trying to protect a self-confessed bribe giver.

We are going through one of the world's greatest depressions with widespread suffering and tragedy in its wake. Is it not a terrible thing to think that, while honest men and women are in want of food and daily trtading their weary way in search of honest work, the gangsters and their associates, the corruptionists and their defenders flout the law and openly defy the fundamental principles on which civilization rests.

Let no one divert your attention from this condition by saying that I am chairman of the Republican State Committee. I am an American first. And with all the energy that I possess I want to help to bring back to our state—this great Empire State—the old fashioned American respect for law and order and decency. God grant too, that there will come back and soon—the old fashioned American capacity for indignation against those who not only tolerate these evil conditions but are its abettors.

King of Freckles

Andrew Waldrom, 12, was crowned in Philadelphia just because he owns 341 freckles. Don't try to count 'em!

WILL PRESENT COLORFUL DISPLAY

Experiment Station Exhibit at State Fair to Depict Farm Research

Among the many features of the ninety-first annual State Fair which will be staged in Syracuse next month will be a colorful display from the State Experiment Station at Geneva showing how the scientists solve the problems of New York farmers. This exhibit is close by the Farm and Home Bureau exhibits and is in the same building with the Grange exhibits, and members of these organizations and their friends are urged to use the Station exhibit space as a meeting place.

The central feature of the Experiment Station exhibit this year will be a demonstration of how the fruit breeders create new varieties of fruit. This operation will be worked out in detail even to the extent of having trees in blossom and in fruit. In addition, the Station fruit men will show a large number of varieties of several of the hardy fruits, and especially the new varieties originated at Geneva.

Contributing to the fruit exhibit will be displays on the control of insect pests of fruit and on orchard soil management, particularly with regard to soil drainage. Certain studies with fruit products, including grape juice and apple cider, will also be shown.

For those primarily interested in vegetables, the Station is planning an elaborate vegetable display made up from the large number of varieties under test at Geneva. Some aspect of the Station's work with canning crops will also be demonstrated in this part of the exhibit. Housewives will find a demonstration on catsup making of particular interest in this department.

The Dairy work of the Station will feature this year the advantages of breeding for production with some of the Station herd of purebred Jerseys on exhibit as an example. of how it can be done. Methods of controlling the sanitary quality of milk and the important work done at Geneva in the inspection of feeding stuffh will also be found in this section of the exhibit.

Save small pieces of soap from the kitchen and bathroom, and run them through your meat grinder to make soap chips. Be sure to wash your food chopper well. Fill a jar with soap chips and hot water and let it stand, to make soap jelly, for various kinds of washing needs, including shampoos.

Capitol Was Intended For Burial Place of Washington

Thousands of Americans, on visits to the nation's capital city, have seen the two spaces under the dome of the capitol made ready for the burial of George and Martha Washington. A few who have gone through the great building without a guide or previous information concerning it, come away with the mistaken idea that they have seen the actual tomb of the First President and the First Lady. Countless others give a passing thought to the question: why was George Washington never buried there?

The preparation of those two prospective tombs, and the reasons why they remain to this day unoccupied, make an interesting story in the personal history of George and Martha Washington, we are reminded by the Division of Information and Publication of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

In his "Recollections of Washington," George Wahhington Parke Custis, son of "Jacky" Custis, and adopted by George Washington as his son, has said, "It is certain that Washington never gave even a hint of his views or wisnes in regard to the disposition of his remains, except what is contained in his will. He no doubt believed that his ashes would be claimed as national property, and be entombed with national honors: hence his silence on a subject that has agitated the American people for more than half a century."

"For more than half a century" meant, when Custis wrote those lines, from the very moment of Washington's death. In this he was correct, for on the death of Washington, Custis observes, "the high authorities of the nation begged his remains for public interment at the seat of the national government." Within a few days after Washington died, Congress passed the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representativs of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That a marble monument be erected by the United States in the capitol, at the city of Washington, and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great event of his military and political life.

"And be it further resolved that the President of the United States be requsted to direct a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character; of their condolence of the late afflicting dispensation of Providence; and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of General Washington in the manner expressed int the final rsolution."

President Adams did so, and received from Martha Washington this touching reply:

Mount Vtrnon,
December 31, 1799

"Sir,

"While I feel, with keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and, as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered affords me no inconsiderable consolation.

"Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and, in doing this, Ine ed not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

"With grateful acknowledgements and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and yourself, I remain, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"Martha Washington."

In transmitting this letter to Congress, President Adams closed his communication with the words, "There can be no doubt that the nation at large will be highly gratified by any arrangement which may diminish that sacrifice she makes of her individual feelings." The good lady stipulated only that her own body should be privileged to rest forever beside that of her husband.

On the faith of this compact, says Custis, Prehident Monroe ordered two crypts or vaults constructed in the basement story of the capitol, under the dome. But the resolutions of Congress were not carried out, and Martha Washington was not required to make this "sacrifice to her individual feeling," although to her dying day she stood ready to make it. Custis records that on her deathbed she called him to her and cautioned him to have her remains encased in a leaden coffin, for removal with those of her husband, "at the command of the government."

Again, in 1832, the hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth, Congress was agitated with a desire to bury George and Martha Washington in the monumental tombs intended for them under the dome of the capitol. A new set of resolutions was passed, requesting the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to make application to John Augustine Washington, then the owner of Mount Vernon, for permission to remove the bodies of George and Martha Washington to the capitol, in conformity with the resolution of 1799. The resolution was bitterly disputed and debated. Virginia wanted Washington's remains for her own State Capital at Richmond. Other States laid claim to the honor. Certain Representatives and Senators protested any removal of the bodies as a violation of propriety. Edward Everett closed the debate with a powerful oration in favor of the burial in the capitol at Washington.

It must be remembered, too, that Mount Vernon was then in private hands. The owner was of the Washington kin, but there was then no guarantee that the estate would be forever preserved, and Congress entertained a natural desire to insure permanent honors to the Greatest American.

Like the resolution of 1799, this second one of 1832, with its plan for a solemn and state reburial of George Washington on February 22 of the one hundredth year after his birth, fell through. And now that Mount Vernon, through the efforts of patriotic women, has been forever preserved, few would wish to see Martha Washington called upon to make even this belated "sacrifice of her individual feelings," and rejoice that she and her husband rest

"By the verdant bank of that rushing river
Where first they pillowed his mighty head."

Did You Ever Stop to Think

By

Edson R. Waite
Shawnee, Oklahoma

Frank E. Tripp, general manager of the Gannett Newspapers, says:

That the local newspaper is and always will be, the dependable and constant contact between the world and the community. The great metropolitan daily, the radio, the magazines have their places—and important places they are, but there is only one thorough contact if one wishes to reach any locality with either news or advertising, and that contact is the community newspaper.

The local newspaper speaks with authority for and to its neighbors; it commands the confidence of those who buy it; it is welcomed into the home. Its message carries the weight of words from an invited guest. It does its job honestly and with the knowledge that it is talking to people who know where and with whom the responsibility for its statements rest. It is not a great big theatrical thing with actors behind scenes and its point of responsibility obscured by unknown persons and fictitious by-lines.

Every city and community worth while has one of these newspapers. It may be in a city of a half million, for neighborliness is not altogether gone from even the larger cities, or it may be in a progressive little community of a few hundred souls. Wherever it is it's the most important institution in the community. It is the point of contact, the forum, the defender, the friend of the community in which it is published. That community which does not cherish and comfortably support its local newspapers so they may be unshackled and independent to fight the battles of its readers comes pretty near being as short-sighted as the town which would go back to tallow candles.

Science and invention have accomplished much, but so far they have created no substitute which almost approaches the importance of an honest, friendly and progressive local newspaper.

Texas and Oklahoma have new laws that permit farmers to rent county road machinery to construct terraces on their farmh.

Take Your Home Town Paper

Outdoor Cookery Can Be Made Easy And Simple

OUTDOOR cookery is becoming more popular each year with the increased interest in outdoor living among Americans.

Travel light is the dictum of the experienced hiker and camper.

That refers to food as well as clothing. If you are starting out on a long trek with packing horses or on a day's tramp you must plan food that is nourishing and light to carry. So again we turn to our canned commodities such as soup and evaporated milk.

There is no better combination and it is mighty satisfying at the end of a long day's travel to put the can opener into action and in a very few minutes appease your hunger and throw off exhaustion by a nourishing hot cream soup.

In fact the milk can instead of the coffee pot has become the pivot of outdoor cookery. Invigorating outdoor life demands bodily nourishment rather than temporary stimulation. So cocoa is good for everyone on camping trips because it affords nourishment. The most delicious cocoa is made with evaporated milk. This form of milk comes in cans of two sizes, but the camper or hiker who packs by square inches often prefers the "baby size" can.

Camp Fire Dishes

Creamed Meat Balls

1 lb. round steak
½ lb. pork
1 egg, well beaten
1 tsp. onion juice
½ tsp. salt
Pepper
Evaporated milk
3 tbsp. flour
1 cup evaporated milk
1 cup water

Put meat through food chopper. Add egg and seasonings and enough milk to make right consistency to mold into cakes. It is easier to prepare the meat at home, and carry it wrapped in waxed paper. When the campfire has died down to red hot embers, mold meat into cakes about ¾ inch thick. Saute in hot fat until well browned on both sides. Remove the meat cakes and add 3 tbsp. flour to the fat remaining in the pan. Stir until well browned. Add milk which has been mixed with water. Return meat cakes to gravy and finish cooking over a low fire. Yield: 6 large servings.

Bread Twists

4 cups flour
2½ tbsp baking powder
1 tsp. salt
1 small can evaporated milk and ½ cup water, mixed
Butter
Sugar
Cinnamon

Sift flour, then measure. Resift with baking powder and salt into a paper sack. Into another paper sack put a mixture of sugar and cinnamon to use in Bread Twists. Pack with a pat of butter and a small can of evaporated milk. When the campfire has died down to a bed of glowing embers, combine the small can of milk with the water and pour directly into the sack with the flour mixture. Toss until the dough is well mixed. Roll out pieces of the dough to about the size and shape of a banana and pull over the end of a sharpened stick. Hold over hot coals, turning constantly until twists puff up and are golden brown. Remove from stick and place butter in hollow. Sugar and cinnamon may be sprinkled into hollow also if twists are to be eaten for a dessert.

Scrambled Eggs with Tomatoes

5 eggs
½ tsp. salt
Dash pepper
1 cup evaporated milk
2 tbsp. butter

Beat eggs. Add salt, pepper and milk. Put butter into hot pan. When it bubbles, add egg mixture. Stirring constantly, cook slowly until firm, but not hard. Serve with quartered, raw tomatoes.

Cocoa

3 tbsp. cocoa
3 tbsp. sugar
Few grains salt
¾ cup hot water
2¼ cups boiling water
2¼ cups evaporated milk

Mix cocoa, sugar and salt and add hot water. Cook over a low flame 3 minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. Add boiling water and evaporated milk and continue cooking until thoroughly heated. If heating is not done in a double boiler great care must be taken not to scorch the cocoa. Whisk with a Dover beater before serving.

REG'LAR FELLERS — Sometimes They Call It Something Else — By Gene Byrnes

WOODHULL

Carlton Potter and Leland Wade of Jasper were callers here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Smith spent the first of the week in Jamestown.

Mrs. Peter Laffkas and daughter Martha of Corning, visited her sister, Mrs. LaRue Symonds recently.

Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Cornell attended a reunion in Hornell Wednesday.

Mrs. Emma Herrington and daugheter Aldema were in Addison Wednesday.

Lurdette Drake is enjoying a motor trip in Pennsylvania.

The Misses Frances and Ethel Wilson of this place, and Kenneth Rice of Boston, N. Y., motored to Wilmington, Del., the first of the where they will visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Symonds and daughter Laura were in Corning Tuesday.

The Rev. and Mrs. B. R. Croft an son Laverne, visited friends in Knoxville Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Gates Hand and Mrs. Nina Walker of Avoca called on Mrs. Hattie Hand Wednesday.

Mrs. Nancy Vaness and daughter, and Mrs. Gertrude Long of Towanda are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gurnsey.

Mrs. Wilfred Miller, Mrs. N. J. House, daughter Esther and Mrs. Peter Laffkas and daughter Martha called on Mrs. LaRune Symonds Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Maude Perry with daughters Evelyn and Betty and Miss Esther Hannahs of Addison, were business callers in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Symonds, daughter Laura and William P. Symonds, spent Sunday evening in Hornell.

The Rev. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson, Misses Frances and Ethel Wilson and Kenneth Rice, motored to medina, Melville and other points on Lake Ontario last week where they visited relatives and friends.

Percy Kilmer was in Erie, Pa. the first of the week.

The Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Packard and son Donald of Jamestown, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earle Brown.

Mrs. Eva Hotaling was visiting friends in Binghamton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Munson and daughter Marjorie of Horseheads were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Munson, Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Miller of Addison was calling here Wednesday.

Mrs. Rexford Dyer, Mrs. Harry Laffkas, Mrs. N. J. House and daughter Esther, called on Mrs. LaRue Symonds Friday evening.

The Rev. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson, daughters Frances and Esther and Kenneth Rice attended the Parish and Boyle reunion at Lakeside Park Saturday.

Raymond Andrews and daughter Eleanor were in Geneseo Friday.

Edd Allen of Rochester spent a few days last week with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Salisbury and Sylvester Salisbury of Corning, called on Mr. and Mrs. Bona J. Brown recently.

Ray L. Morton and G. W. Mowry were business callers in Knoxville Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Asa Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mason spent Sunday in Elmira.

Dr. Ward of Elkland was a professional caller in town Monday.

Mrs. Ray Brown, Mrs. Alice Perry and Robert Brown and son William of Addison, called on friends here Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tubbs, Mrs. Paul Owens and L. O. Wheaton visited friends in Cameron and Cameron Mills Thursday.

Frank Little of Addison was in town recently.

Frances Bebout visited her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Schoonover in Jasper a few days last week.

Carl Davis of Jasper was a caller in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Pierce of Avoca visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Brown, daughter Doris, Mrs. Mary Wheeler and guest Mrs. D. T. Miller of Holland, called on Mr. and Mrs. Howard Wheeler in Corning Friday evening.

Mrs. Waldo Symonds and son Keith were in Hornell Sunday. They were accompanied home by Mr. Symonds who has been a patient at the Bethesda Hospital the past week.

Miss Margaret Benjamin of Borden called on friends here one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crane, son Douglas, Mrs. Susie Vose and Mrs. Eugenia Pritchard of Corning, spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Calkins.

Mrs. Earle Park and Miss Genevieve Crowley, of Detroit, Mich. were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Park and Mrs. R. C. Park a few days last week.

Mrs. S. Hazlett of Elkland and Ferris Hazlett and daughter of Knoxville, were calling on Mrs. Hattie Hand Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Symonds entertained Mr. and Mrs. R. Bly Martin and children Hartley Elinor and Kenneth of West Henrietta, Mrs. Raymond Bashford of Philadelphia and Mrs. John Bradley of Rochester at their home last week.

Loren Lawrence of Sioux City, Ia., was calling on friends here last week. Mr. Lawrence was called east by the illness of his sister, Mrs. Josephine Willis.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Lounsberry are enjoying a motor trip to Long Island.

Mrs. Saron Husted is convalescing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Husted. Mrs. Husted was a patient at the Bethesda Hospital in Hornell last week where she had her tonsils removed.

LaRue Miller of Elmira was a business caller in town Thursday.

Harry Smith of Greenwood called on Mrs. Hattie Hand Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferry Anderson of Ellington were guests of Miss Lillian Brewer Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawton Steedle and Harry Miller of Riverton, N. J., are visiting Mrs. Steedle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Niles Miller.

Luke Brown of Addison was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Depew and daughter of Painted Post, called on friends in town Sunday.

J. W. Lucas of Binghamton was a business caller here Friday.

Miss Freda Andrews spent the week-end with friends at Loon Lake.

The Misses Genevieve Potter and Velma Simons of South Canisteo were callers here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert of Addison were in town Sunday.

Merle Greenlee and Roy Munson were in Corning Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Doane and children Donald and Doris Jean of Addison, Miss Wilma Finch of Addison and D. H. Moore were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Moore Sunday.

Robert Beyea of Corning was here on business Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Peters and daughters Rena and Priscilla were in Hornell Monday.

Mrs. Ray Smith and daughter Phyllis of Waverly are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Minor D. Miller and Miss Elva A. Miller of Holland were week-end guests of Mrs. Earle Brown. They were accompanied home by Mrs. D. T. Miller.

Julius Mason of Beaver Dams visited relatives here the first of the week.

Carl Davis of Jasper was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Calkins, daughter Waneta and sons Roy and Sherman and Bernard Brown were in Jasper Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Brown of Addison called on Mr. and Mrs. Menzo Husted Thursday.

Mrs. Ernest Lobeck of Hammondsport, Miss Laura Brown of Bath and Francisco Bernell of Buffalo, were dinner guests of Mrs. Carrie Calkins Sunday.

Miss Elva Allen is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Havens in Smithport, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. William Colgrove spent a few days last week with their son Roy Colgrove and family in Painted Post.

Joseph Miller of Jasper was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Quick and children Gladys, Victor and Jack of Sayre, Pa., and Mrs John Kahler of Big Flats, visited Mr. and Mrs. Leon Quick the first of the week.

Raymond Andrews and Carl Carpenter were in Knoxville Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavens and Mrs. Fanny Williamson of Cameron and Mrs. Anna Jackson of Hornell, called on Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith recently.

The Rev. and Mrs. B. R. Croft and son Laverne, were in Hornell Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Fenner of Hornell called on Mrs. Mary Wheeler Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Wheatcraft and children Gene and Louise, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Davenport in Big Flats the last of the week, and also attended the Davenport reunion.

Clayton Allen visited friends in Borden the last of the week.

Kenneth Rice of Boston, N. Y., was a guest at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson last week.

Miss Betty Jean Lobeck has returned to her home in Hammonds-

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Towsley and children Willard and Eleanor were in Canisteo Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Sherwood, daughter Evelyn and Miss Betty Pepper of Addison, were callers here Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orra Hurd of Van Vleets were in town the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baker and children Onnolee and William, have returned to their home in Elmira after visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Davis and sons Eugene and David, were Sunday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davis in Middlebury, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dalryhle of Elkland, were in town Saturday.

The Misses Lillian Brewer and Onnolee Brewer visited Mrs. Harvey Hurd in Borden Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Crans of Rock stream visited in town the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Leach and children Kenneth, Betty and Junior of Elmira, were here the first of port after spending several weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Carrie Calkins.

Mrs. Lloyd Brotzman and Mrs. Raymond Andrews are home after attending summer school at Geneseo Normal.

ATTEND ALLEN REUNION IN GALETON

The thirty-seventh annual reunion of the Allen family was held Saturday, August 8 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Allen in Galeton, Pa. Those attending from this place were, Mr. and Mrs. John Allen, daughter Elva and Mrs. Carrie Paul in company with Edd Allen of Rochester.

TO HOLD DANCE

The 1931 senior class of the Woodhull High School is sponsoring a dance in the I. O. O. F. hall Friday evening, Aug. 14. The proceeds are to be used for a trip to Washington.

FRESH AIR CHILDREN RETURNED HOME WED.

Fifteen of the sixteen little fresh-air children who have spent two happy weeks in Addison and vicinity, left on train two Wednesday for their homes in New York and Brooklyn. One child, Marjorie Diven will remain two weeks longer with her hostess, Mrs. Charles G. Cook.

The children were met at the train by an escort and will be safely escorted to their homes.

The fact that several of the hostesses have expressed a desire to take the same children next year is very gratifying to members of the committee who wish to express their appreciation to all those who entertained children or gave other assistance.

ERIE HAS NEW TIME TABLE

A new time table went into effect on the Erie railroad August 2.

The most drastic change in this table is in the schedule of train number seven which, for many years made a regular stop at Addison. This train now leaves Corning at 6:29 A. M. and will no longer stop at Addison. To take the place of this, however, a new train number 9 has gone on the schedule which will leave Addison at 9:14 A. M. daily. This is a through train between New York and Hornell but from there west it becomes a local as far as Salamanca.

In the east bound section of the table train 8 which has been leaving Addison at 9:05 P. M., now leaves at 8:44 P. M.

FARMER'S SCHOOL PICNIC

The first annual outing of the Western New York branch of the Rural School Improvement Society, Inc., will be a basket picnic at Lake Salubria Park, Bath, August 22.

The major part of the day's program will center around a thorough discussion of centralized schools, their benefits and defects. Two speakers of statewide prominence have been secured for the occasion.

Boating, amusements and refreshments will be available. Music and games will add to the pleasures. A most enjoyable day has been planned and a large crowd is expected. There will be no entrance charge. All are invited to meet old friends and make new ones.

HOPPERVILLE

Mrs. Bert Leach has returned from Buffalo where she has been receiving treatments. She has not improved as her many friends wished.

Mrs. J. E. Moshier and Mrs. Edd Cook and children spent Wednesday with Mrs. Charles Reynolds.

Miss Lena Rude is working for Mrs. Robert Mason.

Extensive improvements are being made to the buildings on the Charles Harrey farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dyer, Cecil White and John Schoonover attended the Farmers' picnic in Bath, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Doty and children of Wayland visited W. J. Everts and family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dibble are the parents of a son born Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wormley and children visited relatives in Campbell, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dyer and Cecil White spent Sunday in Savona the guests of Mr. Dyer's sister, Mrs. Fenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds visited his parents in Jasper, Sunday.

Lyle Heckman of Greenwood called at the home of Lee Heckman, Sunday.

the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Gould of Borden were calelrs here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leal Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne Kenyon and children Florence and Charles of Elkland, called on Mr. and Mrs. Asa Smith Sunday.

The Misses Irene Dyer and Zora Zeh of Jasper, spent Sunday evening here.

Mrs. Minnie Shaw, Mrs. Mildred Fisk and the Misses Helen Guernsey and Sadie Bly of Greenwood, called at the home of Mrs. Earle Brown Thursday.

Mrs. Hattie Hand is seriously ill at her home. Mrs. Lawton Steedle is caring for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dibble are parents of a baby, born Saturday, August 8.

Leland Sweet and Ronald McCullen of Middlebury, called on C. J. Davis Tuesday.

JASPER

Fay Snyder of Elkland spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Snyder.—Mrs. Genevieve Hilborn spent several days at the home of her son, Merle House and family at River Side, Corning.—Carl Davis, Wilson Van Fleet and the Misses Helen Marley and Margaret Davis attended a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Norton in Hornell, Thursday evening—Miss Josephine Van Skiver is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Stephen Musto. —Miss Madeline Davis is spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. John Halninen of Cameron.—Mr. and Mrs. Harlo Clark and children of Hornell and S. Clark of Elliottville were Friday evening callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fuller. —Mr. and Mrs. Dell Van Skiver and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee DeVore of South Canisteo, Sunday.—The Rev. and Mrs. Harris of Wellsburo visited the Rev. and Mrs. W. Gates, Saturday.—Carl Smith of Corning, Mrs. W. A. Decker and daughter, Marian of Rochester, and Mrs. Julia Smith of Addison called on Mrs. Minnie Riley, Tuesday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Butler and son Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. Orval Rowley and son Jack, Annabelle Whittemore and Burrel Rowley were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Turner, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Lewis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lewis in Woodhull, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Heckman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Heckman and family, Joe McCaig and Miss Maude Heckman, attended the Farmers' picnic at Bath, Saturday.—Mrs. A. B. Craig, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Craig, Jr., and son Andrew, were dinner guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Van Orsdale, in Belmont.—Mrs. Ida Burleigh of Canisteo spent the last of the week with Mrs. Clark Dennis.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Harwood and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Witter, and grandson of Hornell, spent Sunday afternoon at Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fuller's.—Mr. and Mrs. Ames Button and two children of South Canisteo were calling in town, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Fay Van Orsdale and son Ira, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marley at Hornell, Sunday.—Miss Erma House of Painted Post spent a few days last tweek with her grandmother, Mrs. Genevieve Hilborn.—Mr. and Mrs. Glen Bullock, son Ralph, Miss Alma Allen and S. J. Allen called on Mr. and Mrs. James Stilson in Gold, Pa., Saturday.—Edd Allen of Rochester visited S. J. Allen, Thursday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rice and son, and Mrs. Ida Church of Nelson, Pa., called on Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Swan, Sunday.—Mrs. Eva Schoonover and son Wayne of Canisteo, were calling in ttown, Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Allen and family of Addison called on Miss Alma Allen, Saturday night.—Clarence Perry of Hedgesville was in town Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dunton of Dansville are visiting her brother, Clarence Fuller and family.—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cloos and family of Painted Post called on Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Wallace, Sunday.—Miss Evelyn Walrath was in Hornell, Thursday.—Frederick Coats of Elkland is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Griggs.—Miss Dorothy Rohmlow of Hornell is spending a few days with Miss Mattie Murphy.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Shaul and daughter Ella, were at Allegany State Park, Tuesday and at Chautauqua Lake, Wednesday.—Jack and Mary Ellen Wood of Bath are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wood.

Mrs. Dell Van Skiver and three children were in Canisteo recently.—Miss Norva Murphy is spending a week with Miss Audrey Cloos at Painted Post.—Neil Murphy and Frank Marsh are at Camp Shenawana for a week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Woodward of Hornell called on Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wood, Sunday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Schoonover and son Gene attended a picnic at Stony Brook Glen, Sunday.—Mrs. Watson Smith spent Friday and Saturday with friends in Canisteo and Hornell.—Dr. O. K. Stewart of Hornell was called here by the sickness of Miss Ethel Heckman, Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson and Vivian House of Hornell and Mrs. Fannie Wilson of Addison were calling in town Sunday afternoon.—J. B. Miller spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Wheeler at Watkins Glen.—Mrs. H. M. Slawson and son, Mrs. Emma Meeker and Jack Maxfield called on Mrs. Jason France, Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Eldred Drake and children attended a family gathering at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emma Clark of Cameron, Sunday. — Mrs. C. A. Whiteman and two children, Randall and Rachel, Delbert Wood, the Misses Helen Benedict, Olive Wood and Emily Welty were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Wood at Wellsville, Sunday.—Howard Sherman, Gordon Price and the Misses Carrie Sherman and Gladys Price were dinner guests of Mrs. Mira Brownell, Sunday.—Mrs. Fred White of Highup and Miss Alta McCarragher of Canisteo were guests of Mrs. J. H. France, Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hutchinson and Mrs. W. B. Wentworth were in Hornell, Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whiteman and children, Randal and Ruth, and Mrs. S. J. Woodward were in Sonyea, Thursday.—Mrs. Hamilton Cornell was in Hornell, Friday, where she had her tonsils removed. She returned to her home Saturday.—Mrs. Arthur Snyder is spending a few days with her son, Fay Snyder, and family of Elkland.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Drake and two sons of Wellsville were in town Thursday, attending the Drake family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Swan.—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hutchinson were callers in Wayne, N. Y., Wednesday.—Charles Prichard and son Charles of Rochester, came Sunday for his wife and two daughters, who have been spending a few days with Mrs. Prichard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wentworth.—Mrs. Alice Stewart of Springdale, Conn., is spending a few days with Mrs. Frank Bowen.—

Jasper people are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. George France, daughter Marjorie and son Robert back to this place. Mr. and Mrs. France and children left about two years ago. Mr. France has spent his time in Philippine Islands while Mrs. France and children were in Bogalusa, La.—Wilson Van Fleet and Miss Margaret Davis were in Wellsville, Sunday afternoon.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. France and son Van, and the Misses Geraldine and Carol Scott and Marjorie France were in Canisteo, Sunday evening.— Miss Leona Whiteman of Geneseo is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whiteman. —Mr. and Mrs. E. E. House were in Hornell, Monday afternoon.—T. C. Swan and Ray Brownell were in Hornell Sunday morning.— Mrs. Elizabeth Havican of Homestead, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. C. Swan.—Miss Vivian House is visiting Miss Mattie Murphy for several days.

PLAZA THEATRE

Corning, N. Y.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION for

Thursday-Friday-Saturday

August 13-14-15

AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS

EXCLUSIVE OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES OF THE

Heavyweight Contest

Between

Jack Sharkey

and

Mickey Walker

All 15 rounds as taken by the Ringside at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., in conjunction with our regular double feature program.

TWO FEATURES—

KEN MAYNARD, in

"Fighting the Ranch"

and

RICHARD BARTHOLOMESS, in

"Trapped"

PRICES—10c and 25c

SPECIAL NOTICE — The Plaza Theatre is running Double Feature Programs with no advance in price.

THE PRICE

Of One Piece of

QUALITY PRINTING

Amounts to Very Little

Yet the Message That Slip of Paper Carries May Mean Many Dollars to you.

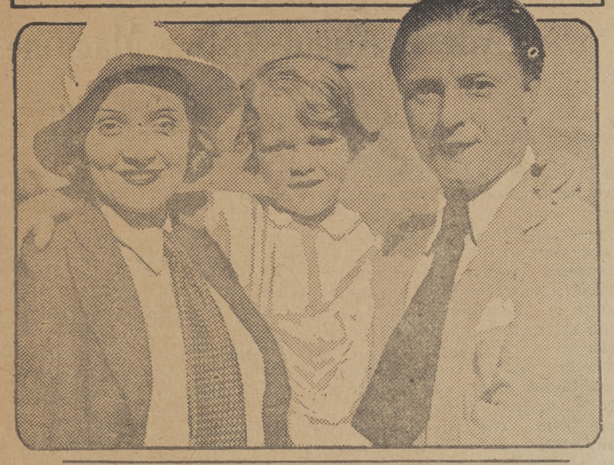
Make The Message Strong With Fine Printing

We Can HELP You

The Advertiser Print Shop

Addison, N. Y.

Marlene Dietrich and Family



Filmdom's favorite grew lonely for her husband and daughter, left behind in Berlin for many months, and she went and got them. Here are Herr and Frau Rudolph Sieber and little Maria as they arrived in Hollywood.

ADDISON, R. D. 2

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Howard are now living in Canaseraga.

Bernita and Mary Williams spent several days last week in Painted Post visiting their uncle, Philip Ward, and family.

Leon Frazier is working in the saw mill in Tioga with Fred Banson.

Mrs. Minnie Davis has opened her refreshment stand.

Miss Trilba Hotaling of Woodhull and Miss Roma Watson of this place are spending several weeks in Canaseraga where they are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ben Howard.

L. J. Haynes and sister, Miss Addie Haynes of Addison called on their sister, Mrs. Jennie Williams Wednesday of last week.

Raymond Young is clerking in the meat department of the Market Basket store in Addison.

Delbert Dawson of Borden called on his sister, Mrs. Sherman Frazier, Friday.

Charles Benjamin has been quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Watson called on Mrs. Minnie Davis Thursday evening of last week.

Some of the farmers around here cut their oats last week.

Mrs. Nettie Carpenter called on Mrs. L. J. Haynes of Addison, one day last week.

Mrs. May Cornwell recently visited her daughter, Mrs. Edd Morseman of Van Vleits.

BORDEN

The World-wide Guild girls will meet Friday, August 14, with Mrs. Matthew Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hurd, also Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Colvin and family attended the Farmers' picnic at Bath, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bliss, Tom Champlin and Mrs. Emma Abby attended the Champlin reunion at Goodhue Lake, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Goulld entertained the Rev. and Mrs. Roys at dinner, Saturday.

Mrs. William Stewart and Mrs. Fred Miles of Rathbone visited Mrs. Emma Abby, Thursday.

Mrs. Ed. Herrington visited her sister, Mrs. Ben Griffin at Brookland, Pa., Wednesday.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Roys entertained the former's brother and family of Johnson City last week.

Mrs. E. M. Herrington attended the Plank reunion at Potterbrook, Pa., Saturday. Mrs. James Hibbard and sons accompanied her.

Francis Nichols of Coopers was calling on old friends here Friday.

SAY YOU SAW IT ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER

Mrs. Jennie Williams spent Friday in Addison with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Haynes and Miss Addie Haynes.

HEDGESVILLE

The semi?monthly meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held last Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Perry and daughters, Mrs. James Monahan and Elva and Mary Ellen Perry, also Mrs. Lodee Van de Water and Mrs. Floyd Fenton spent Wednesday night at the homes of Daniel Pierce and Clayton Pierce near Union. On Thursday they attended the Perry reunion at En-Joie Park in Endicott.

The Misses Evelyn Perry and Velma Wood of Addison called on Mrs. James Monahan last Friday.

Mrs. Lodee Van de Water called at the home of Mrs. Mary Owens last Friday evening.

C. R. Perry was in Bath, Saturday.

Ed Allen of Rochester spent last Thursday night at the home of Frank Allen.

William Allen, accompanied by Mary Reagan, also Eldred Walrath, Margaret Allen and Elaine Vroman, attended the Farmers' picnic at Bath, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Gamet and daughter, Betty of Cameron Mills, were in town two or three days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen and daughters, Alberta and Eloise and son, Freeman, Clarence Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Owens and Mrs. Sylvia Allen, attended the Allen reunion at the home of Clyde Allen at Galeton, Pa., Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Slocum and daughter, Mary of Penn Yan, spent Saturday night and Sunday with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Perry entertained the following guests Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. James Monahan, Eldred Monahan, Mrs. Lodee Van de Water and Mr. and Mrs. John Slocum and daughter, Mary.

Miss Elaine Vroman left Sunday for her home in Detroit, Mich., accompanied by her cousin, Margaret Allen. They motored as far as Buffalo with Archie Lloyd of Cameron Mills and were accompanied by Eldred Walrath and Freeman Allen. From Buffalo they continued their journey by boat.

Mrs. Floyd Miles and sons, Wendell and Burdette, spent Sunday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Floyd Brewer.

"Is your husband hard on shoes?" "Very! I never dance with him unless I'm wearing a pair of old ones."

CAMERON MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rising of Keuka Lake were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Reilly.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith and son Charles were in Hornell, Thursday to attend the funeral of Miss Mary Hanrahan.

Watson Northrup of Bradford spent last week here calling on old neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Robinson and four children of Tunnel are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Richtmyer.

Miss May Smith is visiting friends in Hornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tubbs of Woodhull called on Mrs. William Crawford, Thursday.

Mrs. D. L. Cross and guests, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hastings and Mrs. Lucy Cross of South Orange, N. J., spent two days last week at Niagara Falls.

Almon Gardiner of Bath was in town Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kibbe are spending a few days in Harrison Valley where they attended the Kibbe reunion.

Several from here attended church Sunday evening in Cameron and heard Rev. Falk of Akron, N. Y., preach a very inspiring sermon. Ralph Gardiner has returned to Canisteo after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gardiner.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis were in Corning recently.

Fifteen of the little friends of Mary Cole gave her a pleasant surprise at her home Monday, it being her eleventh birthday. Games were played after which they all enjoyed a picnic supper and later returned to their homes having spent a pleasant afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McCaig and children, Florence and Francis of Cranberry Lake were callers here Monday.

Norman Green and John Little of Goodhue Lake were in town Friday.

Frank DeWirt and family were in Campbell, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. George Stewart and son, Otto of Camron, were in town Tuesday.

The Rev. Eugene Cole of Rathbone preached the sermon at Camron Mills, Sunday morning.

Laverne Emerson of Bath, spent the week-end with Harry Dascomb.

Frank DeWirt and family were in Castile, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Reynolds and daughter of Rathbone, were in town Sunday evening.

Mrs. John McCaig has been entertaining her aunt from Corning for a few days.

Mrs. E. N. Rellley spent Sunday with Mrs. Fannie Williams in Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. William McCarthy of Addison visited recently at the home of the Misses O'Connor.

Frank Wood of Moravia spent the week-end at the home of Archie Lloyd.

Lynn Teelsman and family of Rathbone were in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Barker were in Hornell, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Marc Loomis of Corning were in town Friday evening.

Mrs. Frank Fitzpatrick of Corning spent part of last week with Mrs. Pearl McCaig.

Miss Ines Saxton returned home Friday after spending six weeks at Geneseo Normal.

VAN VLEETS

Miss Ruth Bullock has returned from a visit with relatives in Lock Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ripley and Mr. and Mrs. Merle Dickens and daughter, Josephine of Akron, Ohio, are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Ripley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crocker and granddaughters, the Misses Lillian and Amelia Crocker of Kanona, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Van Vliet.

Mrs. Cora Harrau, daughter Bessie, and son Ray, were week-end guests of Mrs. Wilbur Bullock and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Ripley, son Frank, and daughters, Charlotte and Jean, attended the Hoagland reunion at Hillsgrove, Pa., Sunday, August 9.

SAY YOU SAW IT ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER

Friend to All Flyers

Dr James Kimball, meteorological expert of the Government, has foretold weather conditions for all successful Atlantic flyers ahead of their big hops.

NORTHRUP HILL

Mrs. Mable DeMun and Mrs. Mable Dingwell took dinner with Mrs. Watson Johnson, Tuesday.

Reuben Sherwood and son, Lester, were in Addison, Thursday.

Alfred Williams was in this neighborhood Thursday.

Watson Northup of Bradford, Pa., called on his nephew, Watson Johnson, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Watson Johnson and children were in Rathbone, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Allen and son, Lawrence of Addison were on the street Thursday evening.

Willard Williams and son, Perry of East Woodhull, were on the street, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sullivan were in Elmira, Friday, to see Heman Reynolds, who had a shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Williams and children and Mrs. Alma DeMun were in Cameron Mills, Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Allie Sullivan of Ohio visited Arthur Sullivan one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hibbard and twin sons of Woodhull visited Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Williams, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bouten and sons of Turtle Point visited relatives here, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Delwin DeMun, Mrs. George Dingwell, William Dingwell, Eugene, Alton, and Lester Sherwood, were in Addison Saturday night.

Lewis Williams, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sullivan and Frank Reynolds were in Addison, Saturday night.

James Bouten and two sons and Lewis Williams and three sons were in Rathbone, Sunday forenoon.

Olin Quick of South Hill was on the street Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay DeMun and four children of Lester spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Delwin DeMun.

TUSCARORA

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Marsh attended the funeral for James Brown near Keeneyville, on Sunday.

Mrs. Leona Smith has returned after spending six weeks at Geneseo Normal.

The condition of Pearley Warfle, who has been ill for the past six weeks remains about the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Owlett and family, Mrs. Jennie Leonard and Mrs. Ann Owlett of Nelson called at the home of Pearley Warfle, Sunday.

Mrs. Jack Meade attended the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Covert, on Saturday, held at the Methodist church in Elkland.

S. B. Thompson was in Elkland, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ames of Middlebury spent Saturday evening and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Niles.

Slowboy—If I knew you better I'd kiss you.

Miss Pepp—If you'd kiss me you'd know me better.

Theatrical Star Meets President

George M. Cohan, who wrote the marching song "Over There," is shown presenting Mr. Hoover with the first copy of the George Washington Bicentennial song he has just written. It is to be presented to all schools, clubs and organizations in the U. S.

Take Your Home Town Paper For Worthwhile News

EVERY DAY IS A KODAK DAY

If you use the dependable Eastman Film in the Yellow Box.

Be sure of your film by buying at an authorized Eastman Agency.

WE SELL FRESH FILM

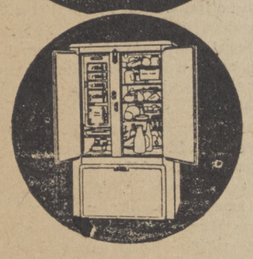
SACKETT & TABER

Authorized Eastman Agency

Addison, N. Y.

$5,000.00 for a LETTER

36 OTHER VALUABLE PRIZES



$5,000.00 for the best letter of 200 words or less! $1,250.00 for the second best letter! And 35 beautiful new Kelvinator Electric Refrigerators, worth from $678.00 to $345.00 each, for the 35 next best letters. More than $20,000.00 in cash and merchandise prizes for the 37 winners in the Kelvinator Comparison Contest—the greatest Contest in Electric Refrigeration History.

Everybody can enter. Anyone can win. See the Kelvinator Dealer listed below and get full information. Do it to-day. Here is your opportunity to win $5,000.00 for a letter!

KELVINATOR CORPORATION
Detroit, Michigan

Associated Gas and Electric System

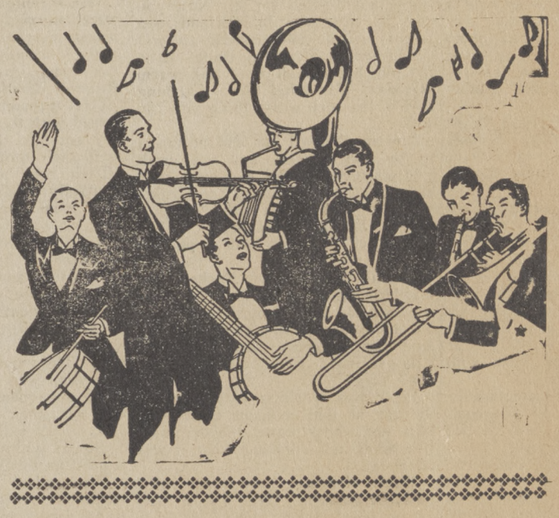
NEW YORK CENTRAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Addison - - - - - - - - - - - New York

Kelvinator

INVEST IN AN ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

Song of Sales



SOMEBODY once defined architecture as frozen music. The building of an advertisement is, in a manner of speaking, an architecture of ideas, using the three basic materials; words, pictures and space. . . . The art of composing an ad consists in employing all three materials in harmony, building up to a crescendo in sales. . . . You've got the idea to sell, we have the space and the pictures. Let's get together as a band and compose some ads that sing!

The Woodhull Sentinel

ROWENA RIDES THE RUMBLE

COPYRIGHT 1931 BY THE AUTHOR

by ETHEL HUESTON

SEVENTH INSTALMENT

Rackruff Motors hire Rowena to accompany Peter on a nation-wide tour in their roadster as an advertising stunt. At the last minute Little Bobby is engaged to act as chaperon.

A few miles out Bobby becomes tearful at being parted from her sweetheart and Rowena insists on taking her place in the rumble so that she can ride with Peter and have him to talk to about Carter. Rowena gets Peter to consent to divide the expense money each week as soon as it arrives, and astonishes Peter by eating too economically.

The three tourists reach Denver, after passing through Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis. Peter and Rowena have many tiffs on the way while Carter keeps wiring Bobby to return to New York. The morning after they reach Denver, Peter and Rowena discover Bobby has deserted them and returned to New York by train. They are faced with the impossible condition of continuing their trip without a chaperon.

Rowena suggests to Peter that they make a "companionate" marriage. They are married and go to Cheyenne, where their actions, when they ask for rooms on separate floors, arouses the suspicions of the hotel clerk. They finally succeed in getting rooms, but not without exciting the laughter of the hotel loungers.

They resume the trip the next day and are overwhelmed by a cloudburst in an arroyo and are thrown out of the car. A party of tourist campers gives them dry clothes and food.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

* * *

"Oh, that'll fix us up just fine," said Peter gratefully. "Thanks very much. Here you are, Rowena, à la Biltmore."

"It will do for you both with a little squeezing," said the farmer's wife pleasantly. "Jim and I camp on one the same size."

"S-so it will," said Rowena. "Lots of room."

"Make your bed close to the fire," said Farmer Jim. "Turns cold up here nights."

"And don't get nervous if you hear things wriggling around," called some one else. "Sometimes the rattlers go crawling around nights like this."

"Peter," whispered Rowena, "perhaps—perhaps after all—you had better—sleep on the edge of the mattress—the farthest edge. After all, I suppose we're as good as married. And—I shouldn't like to have you bitten by a rattler."

Peter laughed at her.

When all the others had said good night and gone away to their beds, he spread one of the blankets on the mattress, and rolled up his coat to make a pillow for her.

"I'll just lie here on the grass beside you," he whispered, "and they'll never know the difference."

"Good thing it's dark!"

"Are you comfortable, Rowena?"

"Oh, it's perfectly wonderful.—You take your coat, Peter. You will be cold on the ground with just that one thin rug."

"Nonsense. Why, I'm snug as a bug. Snugger, for that matter. Isn't this great? Isn't it just corking?"

"B-better than last night, isn't it?"

"Well, rather—Better than almost any night I ever saw."

Slowly the full night settled over the mesa and a crescent moon rode high. Little night sounds echoed loudly in the great silence. Owls hooted. A coyote whined. Now and then a wolf barked in the distance. Little footed creatures scurried past them in the grass. Suddenly Peter felt a little shiver in the blanket roll on the mattress beside him. He touched it gently with his hand. Rowena was noiselessly sobbing in the darkness. He put his arm over her and pulled himself up until his lips were close to her ear—so close that a little bronze perfumed curl touched his face.

"Don't be afraid," he whispered softly.

"I'm not afraid."

"Please don't cry."

"I'm not crying. I just feel sorry."

"Because I smashed the car?"

"No. Because you are so nice, Peter, and it is so awful to hate a nice person so very, very much."

Peter laughed. "If that's all, cheer up. It should comfort you to know that at least there's no love lost between us." He patted the blanket kindly.

"And I really do admire you, Peter, for ever so many things. Nobody else in the world could ever make me half as mad as you do. Really, you're just wonderful."

One slender hand wriggled out from under the blanket and felt about until it found his, which closed over it warmly. It was hours later when she fell asleep.

Although Peter awakened very early the next morning, almost before the dawn of pale gray light, he found the big farmer standing near and looking down upon them with a quizzical, friendly grin.

Peter got up rather shamefacedly, dropping his blanket on Rowena's mattress ,and the two men strolled down for a look at the river.

"Don't begin wrong, youngster," said the farmer kindly. "Don't make life too easy for 'em right at first. Let 'em have their share of the hard knocks. Does 'em good."

"Sh-she's not very well," said Peter, floundering desperately for a suitable excuse. "I—want her to be—careful."

"Oh, is that the lay of the land, eh?" The man was cordially interested. "Golly, I hope that wetting didn't hurt her. She's got spunk, that one. You should 'a'told my wife. She'd 'a' give you a hot-water bottle and a nip of whiskey."

"I think she'll be all right," said Peter uncomfortably.

"You better take these rough roads a bit easier, youngster You passed us yesterday like a streak o' greased lightning. Bumps is the worst thing for 'em. We lost one that way."

"Uh—that so? Too bad," stammered Peter awkwardly.

The flood had subsided over night and barely a foot of water now trickled over the rocks where the torrential flood had rushed. Camp on the mesa was quickly broken. Breakfast was hurriedly prepared and hurriedly eaten. Cars were loaded, children and dogs collected, for all were anxious to take to the road at the earliest possible moment. But the big farmer, although himself as eager as the next to be off, put a peremptory veto on the suggestion that it would be sufficient for them to send a trouble car back for Peter and Rowena, leaving them a supply of food for emergency.

"We can't leave them kids up here alone in the fix they're in," said the farmer firmly. "It's his wife,"—with a broad wink.—"Wouldn't be fair noways."

So the men fell to with right good will. Half of them down in the river pried and tugged and pulled at the car while the others up on shore worked with pulleys and ropes and chains, and at last a great cheer went up as the Rackruff rose slowly, groaning, over the rocks and was drawn inch by inch up the side of the arroyo.

Both Peter and Rowena were profuse in their gratitude.

"You're just wonderful," said Rowena. "I never knew that people could be so kind." And there were tears in her lovely blue eyes, and something of a quiver stirred the pleasant voice, just because she was so glad to learn that the people of earth were so very good.

And they smiled at her and told her to take good care of herself and not get "run down," and with many such friendly farewells and admonitions the caravan forded the dwindling creek and wound off over the mesa behind the hills. But before the Kansas farmer and his wife had gone far they turned back and pulled up beside the dripping roadster. The woman got out and went close to Rowena.

"You mustn't catch cold, child," she said in a confidential voice. "Your clothes are pretty short and pretty thin. It gets awful cold evenings up here in this high altitude and you're not dressed for it. Now you take this little wool blanket and soon as you feel the cold coming on, you bundle yourself all up snug in it. It's old, but it's all wool and warm as toast. You mind now. Catching cold is the very worst thing you can do."

Rowena thanked her and promised to be very careful and not catch cold whatever she did, and then stood high on a boulder waving the blanket after the farmer's car until it rounded the hill and disappeared. Then she turned to Peter with a puzzled air.

"Aren't they all queer?" she asked wonderingly. "I don't look sickly or anything, do I? They seem to have a complex on catching colds out here. And what difference does it make if I do get tired? Everybody gets tired, don't they?"

Peter was working very hard on the car at that moment and mumbled something quite indistinguishable about not knowing what it was all about.

"Well, of course, they meant well," declared Rowena. "And I'll be careful to please them. But I do hope I'm not beginning to look anemic or anything."

A day of ecstatic, heavenly calm followed. Peter worked on the car. Finally they got under way again. At last in the early evening when they approached the town where they had agreed to spend the night. Rowena put her hand on his arm in tender appeal.

"Peter," she said gently, "I do realize how very embarrassing it is about the hotels. It is for me too, though I dare say you don't believe it. How would it do for us to go in separately and register each for himself? I could go in first and ask for a single room and go right on up, and they wouldn't even know we came together."

Peter turned it over reflectively. On the whole it seemed the best way out. Certainly anything was better than their first experience. So when they pulled up to the hotel Rowena stepped quickly out with her bag and hurried up to the desk. She asked for a single room, registered "Miss Rowena Rostand, New York City," and was taken up-stairs.. Peter, meanwhile, put the car in the garage and then sat on the veranda half an hour with a cigarette and a paper. When at last he ventured in to the desk his request for a single room aroused no undue interest, and he was handed a key and a telegram. The telegram was from Messrs. Rack and Ruff, written by the former but signed by both to make it more official. He read it and then inquired if a Miss Rostand had registered at the hotel. Upon being told that she had and was in her room, he called her on the telephone and asked her to come down to the lobby.

"I have a wire from the Company," he explained, "and I think you had better see it."

Rowena left off her unpacking and hurried down.

"Did you get a room O.K.?" she whispered.

"Yes. Everything's jake—but this."

Rowena read the telegram.

"The red-headed persecution," it said, *"just came in to announce that all is forgiven. Says the chaperon left you at Denver and is on her way back to New York. What do you mean by continuing alone? Entirely against our orders and our wishes. If facts are as stated, please consider contract canceled. Send Miss Rostand to New York by first train and you bring car back immediately."*

Peter looked quite worried about it all, but Rowena laughed gaily.

"Tish, tosh, and even tush," she said brightly. "It's nothing. They don't know we're married. Come on—let's give them the low-down on it."

So they went to the telegraph desk and with a great deal of laughter and many foolish suggestions and much scratching out of words they finally worked out an announcement to their satisfaction.

"Everything's jake with us. We were married in Denver. Who wants a chaperon on a honeymoon? Cody tomorrow night. Love and kisses from Peter and Rowena Blande."

This dispatched, and pretty well pleased with themselves on the whole, they got into the elevator and went up to their rooms.

Their tour of the park was uneventfully delightful, auspiciously free from embarrassing complications.

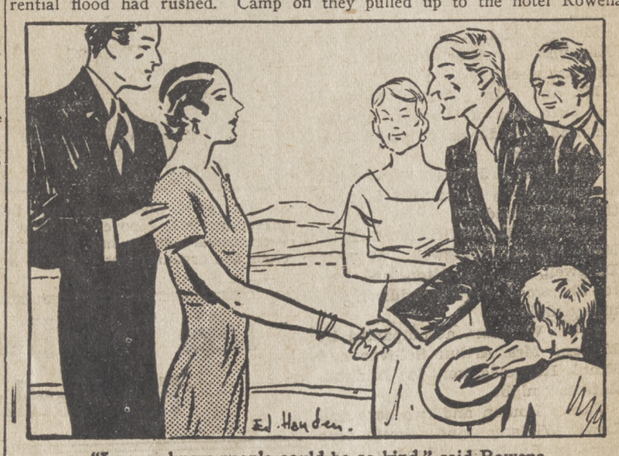
"Isn't everything turning out just gorgeously?" demanded Rowena.

But Peter and Rowena had not yet come into the fulness of their emotional experience. They left the park by the northern route. They went to Butte and Helena, and all was well. They started for Spokane. A succession of untroubled days had given them new confidence and they were sure their worries lay all in the past. They pulled up to the hotel in Spokane without inner qualm or morbid presentiment.

Peter asked for two singles and signed the register. The clerk looked at the names and smiled broadly.

"Oh, how do you do?" he exclaimed cheerfully. "Just a moment, please."

Continued Next Week



"I never knew people could be so kind," said Rowena.

VERY LATEST

by Mary Marshall

A blouse of eyelet embroidered batiste to go with your summer suit of silk or linen. You will find it most attractive and not difficult to make. You may use batiste of pure white or a light ecru tone, with narrow valenciennes lace to match. The lace, as you see, edges the neckline and front of the blouse and is usd around upper and lower edges of the close-fitting peplum.

To make the pattern follow the diagram.

AB and RP measure 22 inches. AC and CB eleven inches. AR and BP are sixteen inches, CD is seventeen inches. CX is 8½ inches, CM and CN are 3½ inches each. CO is one-half inch XK and XL are 9½ inches. G and H are 2 inches from the line AB and 3½ inches from the lines AR and BP.

Join G and M and N and H with straight lines for the shoulders. Curve the back of the neck from M to O to N. Curve the armholes from G to K and H to L. Draw straight lines for underarm seams from K to R and L to P. Curve the lower edge from R to D to P. The front neckline is made by drawing a straight line from M to X to N. For the right front cut a piece with an extension from X to the lower edge and back to D. For the left front cut a straight line from X to D and let the right front extend over the left front. All edges are hemmed with a very narrow hem and edged with valenciennes, except the left front. Underarm and shoulder seams are first French seamed.

For the peplum the line AB is 20 inches and CD is 22 inches. The peplum is five inches wide and is curved slightly so that it is cut from a strip of material six inches wide. The blouse is stitched over the peplum and the peplum is edged with lace. It is cut in two pieces, seamed at the sides, and the blouse section may be slightly gathered at th sides to fit over it smoothly.

HUMORETTES

Slowboy—If I knew you better I'd kiss you.

Miss Pepp—If you'd kiss me you'd know me better.

* * *

"Is your husband hard on shoes?"

"Very! I never dance with him unless I'm wearing a pair of old ones.

BE LOYAL
To Your Town
as well as to your Country
PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL MERCHANTS

Chaplin's Grass Widow

Lita Grey Chaplin and Charlie's two sons, Charles, Jr., and Thomas, enjoyed their vacation at Lake Placid, N. Y.

This Week in Washington

BY RADFORD MOBLEY
AUTOCASTER WASHINGTON BUREAU

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—All question as whether the coming presidential campaign will be fought on the "wet" and "dry" issue was set at rest by Mayor Anton J. Cermak's statement that "Governor Roosevelt is 'wet' enough for the Illinois voters." The Chicago mayor is very close to Senator James Hamilton Lewis. the Democratic victor in the last campaign in that state and would not have made the statement if he had not been reasonably sure he was siding with the Senator's ideas. The two of them swing Illinois' twenty-nine electoral votes, if the state repeats and goes Democratic again.

Governor Roosevelt's reaction to Mayor Cermak's statement has not become public but he accepted the New York State Democratic platform in 1930, on which he was elected, and which demands the restoration to the states of the right to determine the question of Prohibition. Observers here predict lively times ahead, both in the Democratic Convention, where a high percentage of the delegates will be from "dry" states, and in the campaign thereafter, if the Democratic party goes unequivocally "wet," since it is as certain as anything in the future can be that the Republican platform will be decidedly "dry."

President Hoover's recent pronouncement regarding economy, with his order for cuts in all departments has created consternation in the ranks of the admirals and generals, both those stationed here and elsewhere. There are more "brass hats" in Washington right now than during the height of the war and many of them are busy designing new ships. most of which will not be built according to this latest order. Others are in command at obsolete navy yards.

Army officers, with the exception of the Engineer Corps which is one hundred percent busy on reclamation and similar projects, are also dismayed by the order. Some time ago a rule was issued by the Chief of Staff that provided that army men stationed around Washington wear civilian clothes at all times, except when on military duty. The order was designed to cover up the fact that hundreds of officers are doing clerical work at high army pay. It was feared some Congressman would uncover the condition and start something, so the camouflage was ordered.

Another arms group that finds the order distasteful is that in the Cavalry. They see the abolishment of the remount division and the cessation of all chances for polo playing and fox-hunting at Government expense under the pretext that the horses need exercise and training.

President Hoover apparently is well aware of this situation and took steps to protect the taxpayers. His order was issued in the form of a letter to all department heads in Washington, pointing out the loss in revenue this year and the huge deficit that exists of some $903,000,000, and "suggests" that all heads make an effort to curtail their expenditures, even dispensing with projects already under way, unless such action will result unfavorably to public welfare. His letter requires definite action by August 17. In other words. immediate action.

It is general talk here that the President's friends are bringing pressure to bear upon him to indorse a bond issue to provide employment on public works during the coming winter. The amount of the issue is generally placed by Dame Rumor at five billions of dollars, which woud provide work enough to keep practically everybody busy until economic conditions right themselves the proponents of the plan assert.

Such a huge issue, even if offered at three percent only, would be ovrscribed many times, it is said here. The issue would have an added advantage in luring hidden capital from its present hiding places and putting to work. Secretary Mellon is said to be against the plan.

Financiers figure the loan could easily be repaid and the loan retired in forty years without becoming an undue burden on the taxpayers. At three per cent the yearly interest would be $150,000,000. By adding one per cent to the tax, or $50,000,000, and investing that in a sinking fund at interest. the loan could be repaid in forty years. The plan has many supporters but Mr. Hoover has given no intimation as to what action he is likely to take. It is conceded that some measure like it will be absolutely necessary to obtain the revenue needed to run th Government and take the place of the loss from reduced payments on the income tax and the quarter of a billion dollars the Germans have been excused from paying on reparations for a year.

Friend to All Flyers

Dr James Kimball, meteorological expert of the Government, has foretold weather conditions for all successful Atlantic flyers ahead of their big hops.

New York Election Officials Advise About Voting Machines

Albany, Aug. 11—New York State election officials are being called upon by their neighbors to the south for information as to the use of voting machines, Pennsylvania having decided upon that method of registering the will of the electorate. The same sort of service has been rendered several other commonwealths,since New York was the first state in the country to use the quicker method, thanks to the action of a Republican Legislature. The first use of a voting machine in the United States was at Lockport, N. Y., in 1898. Sixteen states now use them. They are not used in any other country, so far as known by election officials here. At the last official report there were only six counties in New York state that were not partly or fully equipped with machines, they being Chemung, Delaware, Essex, Hamilton, Lewis and Warren. Of the 4,991 election districts outside New York City, 3,639 were equipped with machines. Aside from New York City, the introduction of machines is optional with the various town boards, village trustees, etc., but in the metropolis their use is compulsory, and every one of the 3,411 districts of the city is now so equipped.

The law making the use of the machines mandatory in New York City was enacted by the Legilature in the hope of accomplishing two results—the elimination, at least in part, of the notorious election frauds consistently perpetrated by Tammany for a hundred years or more, and an earlier return of the vote in the big city, which was always among the last received, even later than the figures from remote rural counties. Tammany fought vigorously against putting in the machines and finally the courts had to be resorted to.

Once in, Tammany's experts set about to devise ways to beat the machines, and they have been quite successful. In close elections New York City's final returns are still not forthcoming until it is pretty well known about what is required to overcome the Republican vote upstate. And the citizen who desires to register a Republican vote on a machine in a Tammany district has trouble of his own, which are likely to get him a clubbing from a policeman and may land him in jail if he insists on his rights. Voters not too well informed, if suspected of not being "right", are sent to spurious polling places and allowed to register on a fake machine where the figures are never counted. Others, particularly the less informed foreigners, are told that their vote for the Republican ticket was counted on registration day and that there is nothing more for them to do. Voting machines doubtless can be depended upon for an honest count, once the votes are registered on it, and are a great improvement over the paper ballot in that respect. But of course they can't turn dishonest politicians and election officials into honest ones.

If the Legislature pines for some intricate problems next January it might try to enact a law to straighten out the case of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Murtaugh's twin girls, born in an Albany hospital the other night. One of them arrived at 11:53 o'clock P. M. July 28, the other at 12:25 A. M. July 29. The supposition is that the girls have different birthdays. But since the hour was D. S. T., daylight saving time, the second girl really arrived at 11:25 on the 28th by standard time. Hence the dispute. Possibly the Legislature might do something about it. Who knows but what the Murtaugh twins may become as famous as Patrick Brady's cow, which figured last session?

If you reside in a city or village where personal registration is required—that is, of 5000 or more population—and are going to be absent from home on any of the regular registration days or on election day, you will be permitted, on any business day during August, to register at the office of the election board of your county, and at that time may also enroll and make application for an absentee ballot. This is in accordance with the registration law as amended by the last session of the Legislature and is known as "central registration" as distinguished from "local registration" on certain specified days before a local board. It, of course, does not apply to residents of towns or of villages less than 5000 population.

It would be interesting to know whether the Democratic officials and politicians of Albany and surrounding counties are fooling the Governor as to the continuance of gambling in their bailiwicks, or whether they and the Governor are trying to fool the public. The sum total of accomplishment up to the present consists of several announcements given out to the press that "gambling and vice are nearly ended". As a matter of fact, gambling is carried on as widely and as openly as ever. Base ball pool tickets are sold to all who will buy. The horse rooms are wide open and betting is rampant. Policy is played in hundreds of places, some of them right under the Governor's nose. Indeed, while the Governor and officials were getting their statement ready, play was opened up here even in the small policy shops on the daily figures of the New York Clearing House Association. Though the people backing these outfits and profiting from them are generally known, they are not disturbed. The few arrests made have been those of underlings who were merely tools of men higher up. The natural wonder is whether Governor Roosevelt really is unable to put a stop to the gambling rage which centers in the capital, or whether he dare not do it.

Mayor Walker of New York has gone on a trip to Europe for his health, just as the legislative investigating committee is beginning to get results in exposing the rottenness of his administration and as the gangsters who rule in the city with the collusion of the police have begun to shoot down babies. It's certainly a very accommodating health that the playboy Mayor has. Last time it failed and sent him on a trip to California was just as charges asking his removal were filed with the Governor.

To remove Grass stains from washable materials, treat them while fresh with hot water and soap. rubbing vigorously. If traces of stain remain on white linen or cotton materials, they may be bleached out with Javelle water.

Once a Jockey

Vice-President Charles Curtis still retains his love for racing. He was snapped at a Chicago racetrack, watching the ponies run.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

PURSUANT to an order of Hon. John C. Wheeler, the Surrogate of the County of Steuben, in Surrogate's Court, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Fred L. Frey, late of the town of Urbana in said County of Steuben, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased at her residence at Cohocton Village in the town of Cohocton in the said County of Steuben, on or before the first day of July, 1931.

Datel December 15th, 1930.

JANE F. CONLEY,
Book 196 of deeds at page 300.
C. W. STANTON, Atty.
for Executrix, Cohocton, N. Y.
Dec. 17, 1930—6 mo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

PURSUANT to an order of Hon. John C. Wheeler, the Surrogate of the County of Steuben, in Surrogate's Court, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Leon J. Masson, late of the town of Urbana, in said County of Steuben, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, at the late residence of said deceased, in the village of Hammondsport, in said County of Steuben, on or before the 12th day of June, 1931.

Dated, December 9, 1930.

NANCY W. MASSON,
VICTOR E. MASSON,
Executors.
WALTER S. DREW,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. John C. Wheeler, the Surrogate of the County of Steuben, in Surrogate's Court, notice is hereby given that all prsons having claims against John T. Milspaugh late of the town of Pulteney in said County of Steuben, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Thomas A. Kane, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 50 Seneca St., in the City of Geneva, N. Y. in the County of Ontario, on or before the 28th day of November, 1931.

Dated May 28th, 1931.

Luella Davis,
Executrix..
Thomas A. Kane,
Attorney for Exrx.,

FARM PAGE

Federal Farm Board Tells of Dairy Cooperatives in Northeast

The Federal Farm Board made public today (August 6) the following brief report which is the firht of a series of releases dealing with facts concerning agricultural commodities sold cooperatively by farmer-owned local and regional marketing organizations in twelve northeastern states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

The figures show the volume of business handled by these cooperatives for the year 1929 and were taken from records compiled following a survey made jointly by the Farm Board, state agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension services and departments of agriculture.

These figures give cooperatives a complete inventory of their business the year the Farm Board was brought into existence. The facts will guide them in developing their marketing organizations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

A general preliminary summary of these figures was made public by the Farm Board on May 20. The details of the survey made in each of the twelve states will be published by the various agricultural colleges.

The volume of dairy products marketed cooperatively in the twelve north-eastern states outranks all other agricultural products sold cooperatively in that area. This was revealed in a recent survey of 1929 business handled by farmer-owned and controlled marketing organizations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

Ninety-five cooperative marketing associations, serving 126,000 farmer members, marketed dairy products valued at $228,611,428. The sales amounted to 55.8 per cent of the total cash income of $408,000,000 received from dairy products sold by farmers in that area. Fifty-eight of the ninety-five associations handled fluid milk and cream valued at 96 per cent of the total sales of cooperatively marketed dairy products; the sales of twenty-six associations whose major product was butter constituted only about one per cent of the total sales; nine cooperative cheese associations sold about one per cent of the total and miscellaneous products, including condensed milk, made up the remaining two per cent of the sales.

Below are the total 1929 sales figures of cream, butter, cheese and other dairy products handled by dairy cooperative marketing associations in each of the twelve northeastern states:

New York	$91,814,840
Pennsylvania	49,764,973
Vermont	29,451,577
Connecticut	14,616,792
Maryland	14,297,891
Massachusetts	9,503,738
New Hampshire	5,209,764
Maine	5,101,319
New Jersey	4,609,261
Delaware	2,592,157
Rhode Island	910,000
West Virginia	347,527
Total	$228,219,839

Most of the butter and cheese factories in these states have been gradually displaced by fluid milk plants during the last fifteen years. The majority of the remaining factories are in the surpus milk-producing areas of northern New York and northern New England.

When the survey was made the dairy associations were engaged primarily in marketing dairy products; only two of the ninety-five handled supplies. Eight regional fluid milk cooperatives, with a membership of 110,187 farmers, operating in Boston, Hartford, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, sold $197,005,222 worth of dairy products. In addition, two of these associations marketed a substantial amount of milk and cream for producers located in Ohio and Virginia.

The survey shows that the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., selling dairy products in New York City and other markets in New York state, operates 240 country plants. It owns most of these plants. An expansion program now being developed by the league will increase the organization's marketing facilities. The other seven of the eight regional associations are of the bargaining type, selling producers' milk at wholesale to distributors who own all facilities. In 1929 the total assets of all associations amounted to $30,812,395, and liabilities other than capital amounted to $9,685,181, giving a net investment of $21,127,214. Each of these associations forms in effect a centralized regional organization covering a milk shed around market centers in the northeastern states.

The organizations operating in Baltimore and Washington have associated themselves into a central selling agency, retaining their identity. In only one market, New York, do the dairymen have more than one large association operating in the same territory. In addition to these fluid milk associations that may be regarded as regional there are many independent local cooperatives marketing fluid milk. The largest of these groups are located in Vermont and supply fluid milk to Boston and nearby cities. The New England Milk Producers' Association and local organizations have associated themselves into one regional. This regional is known as the New England Dairies, Inc. It will serve New England, excepting Connecticut which has an association covering that state and whose markets are somewhat independent of the Boston area.

There are many independent local cooperatives operating in New York that are competing with one another and with the large organizations. Bringing all of these associations together would materially assist milk producers in New York and northern Pennsylvania. The large fluid milk cooperatives mentioned handle from 50 to 98 per cent of the fluid milk supply in their respective territories. It is estimated that an average of approximately 70 per cent of the milk in these areas is handled by the large regional fluid milk cooperatives. If independent locals now selling fluid milk in these markets could be brought together with the large milk organizations, this figure probably would be increased six to ten per cent.

A comparatively small amount of cheese and butter is handled by the cooperative associations in northeastern states. Approximately $2,000,000 worth of each of these products was handled by cooperatives in 1929. It is believed that any attempt to associate the butter and cheese cooperatives into regional organizations would offer little advantage to dairymen of that area. The best plan would be to bring these commodity organizations into the fluid milk associations.

SAY YOU SAW IT ADVERTISED

Japans' Royal Baby

The above is the first photograph of the Princess Yorinomiya Atsuko. She was snapped on the 100th day of her life at the traditional ceremony of first using chop-sticks.

Gets Quick Service at His Meals

Capt. Frank Hawks is shown taking off from Roosevelt Field for Havana. He breakfasted and dined in New York and ate luncheon in Havana, in between breaking a lot of airplane records. It develops a good appetite, he admits.

HOME BUREAU

Tuesday, August 18

The first leathercraft meeting will be held in the Maple City Home Bureau unit under the direction of Mrs. Lois Mathewhon.

Wednesday, August 19

The first lesson in the leather craft project will be held in the Bennett's Creek Home Bureau Unit under the direction of Miss Clarke.

Mrs. Lois Mathwson will have charge of the first leathercraft meeting in the Addison Home Bureau Unit.

Thursday, August 20

The Savona Home Bureau Unit will hold its first leathercraft meeting for those interested in the advanced leather work. The leader will be Miss Clarke.

The Jasper Home Bureau Unit will hold its first leathercraft meeting under the direction of Mrs. Lois Mathewson.

Friday. August 21

The first eatherchaft meeting will be held in the Howard Home Bureau Unit under the direction of Miss Clarke.

VEGETABLES GROWERS MEETING AT GENEVA

State Association to Hold Field Day at Experiment Station, September 3

Vegetable growers from all parts of the State will assemble at Geneva on Thursday, September 3. for a field meeting of the State Vegetable Growers Association, according to a statement issued by Professor C. B. Sayre, head of the Division of Vegetable Crops at the State Experiment station, who will be host to the vegetable men.

It is expected that at that time a great many things of interest to vegetable growers will be available in the experimental plats at the Station. Among these are extensive variety tests, fertilizer experiments with eight different vegetagle crops, tests on methods of applying fertilizers, and demonstrations of insect and disease control on various vegetables.

Also at the Experiment Station there will be in progress a demonstration of the Birdseye quick freezing process for preserving fruit and vegetables which is said to be giving a very superior product and will undoubtedly interest the vegetable grower as a possible means of marketing his product in the future.

The program will include a visit to the farm of Lewis Gasper, prominent vegetable grower near Geneva, who will demonstrate his standard 8-quart package for different vegetableh which has proved. Also, Mr. Gasper will have an exhibit of a method of icing peas which he used successfully this year, together with a demonstration of a rhubarb freezing cellar. Mr. Gasper also has large plantings of staked tomatoes and a collection of 18 varieties of beans for commercial growing.

Present plans call for the meeting to get under way at ten o'clock in the morning and to be completed by four in the afternoon. with a picnic lunch on the Station grounds.

In 1920 there were only 51 pumps in Nebraska used for pumping irrigation water. In 1930 there were more than 600.

THE RELATION OF WILD LIFE TO FORESTRY

Fine Educational Exhibit Planned by State College at Big Fair.

PROTECTION FOR GAME

A combined wild-life and insect-enemies-of-trees exhibit of unusual interest is being prepared by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, to be shown at the State Fair, according to an announcement by the State Fair management.

The exhibit will deal with the relation of wild life to forestry and the tremendous economic importance that insects have upon the growth of young coniferous tree plantations. The exhibit will be located in the State Institutions Building and will be approximately 70 feet in length, occupying a conspicuous place where large crowds will have opportunity of examining and studying its features at one time.

The material for the exhibit is being furnished by the Department of Entomology and Zoology and the Roosevelt Wild Life Station at the College of Forestry. The Extension Department is gathering the information and arranging the features of the exhibit in an attractive and easily understood display.

The exhibit will show among other interesting conservation phases, parasites that attack fish life, food relations to the birds and game of the woods and various stages in the life cycle of the destructive white pine weevil. The entire exhibit ties in with the conservation work being done in the State in connection with the rehabilitation of game birds and fish, as well as the great reforestation project now planned under the Hewitt Constitutional Amendment.

Due to the large scope of these popular State activities, and the large numbers of individuals in all sections personally interested, it is anticipated the exhibit will attract larger crowds than heretofore have been drawn to visual, educational demonstrations.

CORNELL SUMMER RADIO PROGRAM

American Country Life Association Delegates Speak from WEAI

August 17: American tradition in rural government, C. W. Rutherford; federal aid, H. C. Taylor; county government: a problem in administrative organization, Robert H. Tucker; state aid, F. P. Weaver.

August 18: the assessment of real and personal property, Mark Graves; the county manager plan, Wylle Kilpatrick; factors and conditions which contribute to the high cost of local government, Harley L. Lutz; the case for the township unit of government, Frank C. Moore.

August 19: present trends facilitating cooperation between incorporated places and adjoining farm areas, William B. Duryee; government structure, powers, and problems in the new rural municipality Theodore B. Manny; is the separate incorporation of rural villages necessary or desirable, J. F. Sly; can local self-government be preserved in our rural areas, Paul W. Wager; Negro spirituals, cotton blossom singers.

August 21: pedigrees and performance records of seeds, K. C. Livermore.

STATE PRODUCE IN NEW YORK CITY

Sour Cherries Dull

New York, Aug. 5—Hudson Valley sour cherries were in moderate receipt, says the New York Office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The tone of the market was dull as buying was light, particularly on black sours. Four-quart baskets of red sour cherries peddled out at 35c to 45c, while blacks realized from 30c to 50c. On the corresponding date last season red sour cherries sold at 50c to 65c and black 50c to 75c per basket.

Pears Weaker

Increased receipts of Clapp's Favorite pears, a large percentage of which showed medium to small size and ordinary quality, resulted in a downward trend in price and a weaker market. Most of the sales on Hudson Valley shipments jobbed out at $1:50 to $1.75 per bushel basket.

Lettuce Strong

The demand for lettuce was active again this morning and prices further advanced in a stronger market. Receipts were moderate. The very finest Big Boston lettuce from the western part of the state wholesaled at $3.00 per crate, and from Oswego County, N. Y., at $2.00 to $2.25. One year ago state lettuce sold from 25c to $1.00 per crate.

Country Dressed Calves

Fresh receipts of country dressed calves were light, with some carryovers daily. Trading was very slow and market was steady on tops only. Fresh receipts per pound: Choice, 12c to 13c, a few extra fancy higher; fair to good 10c to 12c; small to medium 8c to 11c.

Livestock

A load of good 1275 lb. steers sold readily at steady prices. Only a few bulls were offered, but they met a slow demand at lower prices. Demand for cows was good and the prices obtained were steady. A few nearby desirable vealers sold at steady prices. Lambs were scarce and coupled with an active demand the market was firm to slightly higher. Hogs were in active demand at fully steady prices. Load good 1275 lb. steers at $7.85. Common to medium cows, $3.50 to $4.50. Low cutters and cutters $1.50 to $3.25. Cutter to medium bulls $3.50 to $4.60, few $4.75. Few nearby vealers at $9.50 to $10.00. Good to choice 160 to 220 lb. hogs $8.00 to $8.25, medium grade heavyweights $7.25 to $7.50. Few desirable lambs $7.50 to $8.00. Choice deck $8.50. Medium $6.50 to $6.75. Common throwouts $4.00.

Live Poultry and Live Rabbits

The wholesale live poultry market was moderately supplied with fowls and broilers this morning, both of which when fancy found ready sales. The market was steady. Ducks were selling slowly. Fowls: Leghorn, 18c to 21c per pound; Colored, 22c to 24c, few higher. Broilers: Leghorn, 20c to 23c; reds, 20c to 27c; rocks, 25c to 32c. Ducks: Nearby 14c; Long Island, young 21c, old 15c.

Receipts of live rabbits were light and demand was slow. Market was steady at 10c to 16c per pound.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs

The butter market was steady on Monday, and has remained firm since then. The continued advance at Chicago apparently affected the sentiment here. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the four markets showed more butter moving out of storage than went in on August 3. Creamery salted higher score today advanced ¾c and is now quoted at 26½c to 27c per pound; extra (92 score) 26c.

The cheese market continued firm and fresh cheese advanced ½c per pound on Wednesday. The warm weather is apparently affecting the volume of the make as well as the quality of the cheese. New York State fresh specials, 15½c to 16½c; fresh average to fancy, 14c to 15c.

The egg market closed unsettled. Best nearby white and brown eggs continued without price change. Mixed colors declined from ½c to 1¼c per dozen since last Friday. Fresh receipts continue larger than the same time last year. Nearby hennery whites: Closely selected ex-[illegible] to 30½c per dozen; certain well know marks of Jersey and other nearby white eggs from regular shippers are receiving 1c to 2½c premium over top quotation; Average extras, 24½c to 26c; Mediums, 25c to 26c; Jersey white mediums of fancy quality and full weight 26c; Pullets 21c; Pewees, 15c to 17c. Nearby hennery browns: Top quality, 26c to 30c. Nearby gathered browns: Extras, 24c to 25c. Pacific Coast: Extras, 29c to 31c; Mediums 26c.

Hay Barely Steady

Receipts of hay were light in Manhattan and in Bushwick. Trading continued slow and the demand was light. Better grades were very scarce and prices on these classes were steady. Lower grades continued to prevail in the run, met with slow outlets at irregular prices and market was barely steady. Large bales, Timothy No. 1, $22.00 to $23.00 per ton; No. 2, $20.00 to $21.00; No. 3, $16.00 to $18.00. Straw: Oat, $12.00 per ton; Rye, old $21.00 to $22.00. new $19.00.

This country makes about 370,000,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese a year, using as much milk as would fill a vat a mile long, 500 feet wide, and 22 feet deep.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

"POISONED HEARTS"

My readers, I feel sure, will pardon this bit of personal history, since it might concern many thousands of people who are past middle age—at a time when we watch our common enemy from every possible angle of attack; life grows precious as years advance.

Possibly nine years ago, I began to get sudden, vague, alarming symptoms—a feeling that I was about to drop and "pass out"; it was far from pleasing, I assure you. I had never paused to take an inventory of myself. These "spells" came suddenly, anywhere, and without warning—the immediate symptom, a rapidly weakening heart. Being a smoker, I at once thought of tobacco.

From one of these attacks I staggered into the office of a neighbor physician. After some examination he said, "you've got a poisoned heart, doctor—I don't think it is tobacco; on the other hand, I don't see at this moment just what it is; you need a heart tonic, and need it right away, till further investigation."

Well . . . "investigation" revealed poisoning by a substance known as "indican." Its cause, PUTREFACTION OF THE CONTENT OF THE COLON. Not decomposition, mind you; PUTREFACTION, going on inside of my digestive canal. It had been going on a long time, creeping on, as my bodily indolence grew more chronic.

I set about to clean house, and at once. This indican, in large amounts within the body, will, in time, weaken the entire cardiovascular system, until death may result; then, the newspapers say "victim of a heart attack." So many these days; Possibly hundreds of sudden deaths caused by indican poisoning—simply because we neglect to look up evidence in that direction!

To test for this poison is easy. Two test tubes required. In one, put equal parts of the patent's urine, chloroform, and pure hydrochloric acid; add a few drops of hydrogen peroxide; shake the mixture, and pour from one tube to the other a half-dozen times; if indican is present, a heavy blue color will appear in the mixture, varying with the quantity of the poison. Then, clean out and keep cleaned out! Not once, but for a year!

How Milk Is Tested

Miniature Dairy Laboratory at State Fair Will Depict Methodh

Every dairy farmer is familiar with the grading of milk on its bacteriological count, but probably few know just how these counts are made nor realize the extreme care with which the work is done in the numerous testing laboratories scattered over the State. To give first-hand information on the tests used, the State Experiment Station at Geneva, where much of the technic now used in sanitary milk control work over the State was perecfted, will demonstrate the more important tests in its exhibit at the State Fair in Syracuse next month.

The three methods of estimating the number of bacteria in a sample of milk commonly employed include th "plate" method, the direct counting of the bacteria under the microscope, and the methylene blue "reduction" method, each adapted to certain conditions. Dr. M. W. Yale of the Division of Bacteriology at the Experiment Station will perform each of these tests in a miniature bacteriological laboratory to be set up in the Station exhibit, and will explain the details of sanitary milk control work in this State to anyone especialy interested. Dr. Yale will also demonstrate the sediment test, another important check on the sanitary quality of milk.

The bacteriological testing of milk has made rapid advances in New York in recent years, says Dr. Yale in commenting on this work, and is now on much the same basis officially as the testing of milk and cream for butterfat. That is, wherever the bacteriological count enters into consideration in determining the farmer's milk check the State requires that the test be made by a competent licensed operator.

Dr. Yale is planning to make a series of demonstrations each day of the Fair. In addition to these demonstrations the dairy farmer who visits the Station exhibit will find many other things having to do with the dairy work at Geneva that will prove of considerable interest to him.

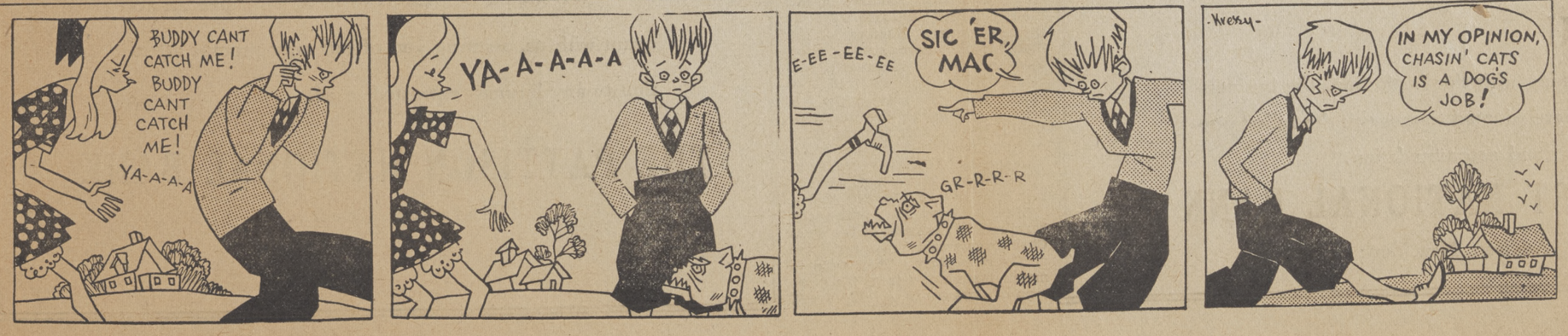
"INSIDE" INFORMATION

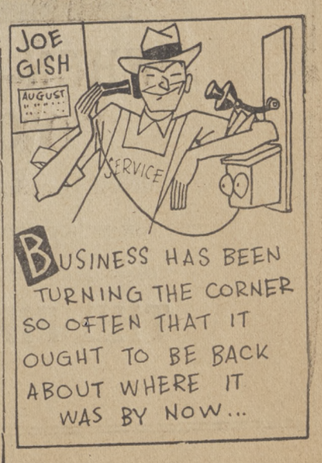
Watermelons are a good source of two important vitamins, A and C, and contain detectable amounts of two others, B and G.

BUD n'BUB

NO JOB FOR A MAN

By ED KRESSY





Classified Ads.

FOR SALE — Ten - room house, complete bath, electricity and gas. Two-car garage, hen house with an acre of land. Reasonable price for quick sale. 35 Goodhue St. 25-2t

FOR SALE—My home on Park Place. Hot water heater, two bath rooms. A-1 condition. D. H. Orr, 31-3t

WANTED—To rent an organ for one day or so. Reliable party. Absolutely no injury to the instrument and so guaranteed. E. H. C. Box 25, R. F. D. 1, Addison, ... Y.

FOR SALE — Cucumbers for pickling. Orr's Tourist Farm 32-3t

FOR SALE—Hand power washer and wringer, cheap for cash. Also one Diamond gasoline lamp. Phone 26-Y-31

WANTED — Carpenter and concrete work, by hour or contract. Free estimates. John Croft, Rathbone, N. Y. 32-tf

ADDISON NEWS

E. Richard Van Ness of Muscatine, Ia., was a recent guest of his great-aunts, Mrs. Trego and the Misses Bausch at Colonial Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart and two children of Auburn are spending a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Almarian Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ribble and daughter Ruth of Erie, Pa., were visiting friends in this place recently.

Miss Alberta Gillespie and Miss Wilma Root have returned after spending a week with relatives in Buffalo.

Mrs. Edward Watkins and daughter Louise, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hills were in Hornell Thursday to attend the funeral of Miss Mary Hanrahan.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dann, son Kenneth Dann and Alein Butler, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Scudder of Coopers Plains.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Baker who have been spending the summer at Geneseo, spent the week-end at the home of C. V. Baker enroute to their home in Union.

Attorney Hugh Varn escaped serious injury last Sunday when his car overturned on the road near Keuka Lake.

RATHBONE, R. D. 1

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chapell and son; Mr. and Mrs. Col Chappell of Dannemora are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hanrahan and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hanrahan and daughter, Helen, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Griffin attended the funeral of a relative in Hornell, Friday.

Norman Green and John Little, Frank Chapell, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Chapell, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hanrahan and son, Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Farrand, John Ferry and son Richard, attended the Farmers' Picnic in Bath, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mattison of Catherine Creek are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter on August 7.

Mr. Robert Harrsch of New Jersey is visiting relatives here.

Miss Frank of New Jersey is the guest of Miss Evalyn Graf.

Raymond Travis of Canaseraga called on Charles Root, Saturday.

666

LIQUID OR TABLETS

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

666 Salve for Baby's Cold

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY OF SOUTHERN NEW YORK

By ELLSWORTH COWLES

Former Historian of City of Elmira

(Continued from last week)

Fourth Period

The Andaste Iroquois

The last period of the prehistoric occupation of our valley is characterized by the earth walls and enclosures left by the Iroquois, and by their triangular flint arrow points and deep collared clay pottery with its cut decorations. These are rarely found on the earlier sites where they represent an overlapping of cultures or are strays. Occasionally the Algonquians did make triangular points, but they are broad, large and often thick—not to be compared to the smaller arrows of their successors.

Unlike the people who lived before them in our valley, the Iroquois did not use implements or ornaments of polished stone or slate. They did not use the cylindrical or roller pestle, nor did they decorate their pottery with fabric marks, not withstanding that they wove fabrics similar to the impressions found on pottery of the Algonquian period. They did not use the grooved axe, common among the people before and about them, nor did they have soapstone, argillite or copper. They made no spears, and their material for flint implements was nearly alwals local, nodular flint and chert.

The absence of the above forms on their village and camp sites throughout the state is significant. They had every oppoftunity of knowing of such objects, and were fully capable of making them had they so desired. Hence it appears that they deliberately chose not to use these things, and directly attempted to banish all such forms from their culture. They did use stone celts and ungrooved tomahawks, and their shallow mortars, net sinkers, hammer stones and grinders (mullers) did not differ greatly from those of the Algonquians. The greatest difference was in their highly specialized clay pottery, figure pipes and bone and shell artifacts.

From whence came these last of the Red Men to the Valley of the Chemung will be asked, and briefly, the story of their migration, taken from fuller accounts of the New York and Ohio state Archeolgists is this:

The evidence dug up from hundreds of camp and village sites in Western New York and Ohio, coupled with the more probable portions of Iroquois mythology, indicates that centuries ago, during that period when the Algonquian tribes in New York had about reached their zenith in culture and power, "Two or more related tribes of Huron-Iroquois stock lived in the region approximately within a two hundred mile radius of the mouth of the Ohio River."

Their origin and migrations prior to their settlement in that region may never be known, but at that time they were already a more or less agricultural people, "familiar with village life, and erected stockades and earth enclosures" for their protection.

Some influence, probably the pressure of alien tribes from the southwest, "caused them to push northward up the Ohio river". The Cherokee, leaders of the Iroquois exodus, crowding upon the mound-builder Indians, conquered and ran over their territories. A large number of the surviving Mound Builders were absorbed by the Cherokee tribal divisions, and the rest were pushed steadily ahead toward the northeast and western New York State.

The Iroquoian tribes pushing northward, then endeavored to pass thru the new Cherokee - Mound Builder country. Jealousies and strife arose, however, and a general war ensued. The new-comers in their turn eventually drove the Cherokee and their allies southward across the Appalachian mountains into Georgia and the Carolinas, where they were found by the early colonists.

The new comers attempted to settle in the fertile country to the north of the Ohio, but the Cherokee and Algonquian war parties so persistently raided their villages, that bands of Iroquois struck out again toward the North, some crossing the Detroit river and pushing their way into the Peninsula between lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario.

Of these the Huron, Wyandot and Neutrals or Neuters established themselves about the western end of Lake Ontario, the Neuter finally crossing the Niagara and entering New York State. The Mohawk-Onondaga bands pushed over the northern shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario and fought their way to the St. Lawrence country, centering in the region about Montreal. Some time later they moved southward into what is now Jefferson County. Algonquian tribes retreating before they moved south and east by way of the Susquehanna and Mohawk valleys.

In the meantime certain other bands of the original Iroquois stock, possibly allied with bands of Lenii Lenops or Delawares, who seemed to have arrived about this time from across the Mississippi, had migrated along the southern shores of the lakes and gradually forced themselves eastward at the expense of both Algonquian and Mound-Builder peoples, whose only retreat lay toward the East and South. For a long time the war-weary peoples straggled over the short carries from the Alleghany to the Genesee valleys, and on thru the Chemung and Susquehanna country into Pennsylvania.

The Mound Builders residing west of the Genesee had been a safeguard for the New York Algonquians, and a bulwark between them and the Ohio Iroquois. Hence any reverses to their western allies affected the Algonquians in this region also, and the general upheaval of peacetime cultural practices occasioned by the advance of the western Iroquois seems to have marked the beginning of the decline of the Algonquian stone age in central and southern New York. Their western villages near the Alleghany and the Genesee rivers were of necessity abandoned, and the survivors of the Iroquois forays came East, continuing, however, to hold the central lake region and the southern tier from that time.

The cutting of their trails to the Ohio flint quarries, forced the Algonquians to resort to inferior local materials for the manufacture of their weapons. A good share of the artifacts of this period were chipped from coarse grained, "knotty" flint nodules picked from the gravel banks and ledges along the river. Quite often arrow points and blades were begun which were impossible to finish as many unfinished points or rejects attest. Unsymmetrical, lopsided blades and points often indicate how the ancient craftsman found it necessary to follow the "grain" of his material. The size of the points were also affected, for in most cases local flint nodules are not large, and dozens of small arrows are found on some Algonquian sites to one large one of local flint.

One division of the advancing western Iroquois, the Erie, claimed nearly the entire southern shore of Lake Erie, while the Seneca, continuing eastward, laid hold of the country from the Genesee river to Canandaigua Lake. Another branch, the Conestoga or Andastes took northern Pennsylvania, especially the region embraced by the West and North branches of the Susquehanna river to the Chemung.

Of the other two branches of the New York Iroquois, the Oneidas also had their early homes on the St. Lawrence river, and the Cayugas also came out of the West, but whether they preceded or came after the Senecas is not known.

For some time prior to the opening of the Colonial period, the Iroquois were searching out their new and hard won territory, accustoming themselves to soil and climate and gradually developing a social structure that would support an organized confederacy. Lewis Henry Morgan, Dr. W. M. Beauchamp and Dr. Arthur C. Parker, all rather noted students of New York Archeology place the date of the original founding of the League of the Iroquois before 1600.

The Senecas were the last to join, and in their own words stated that they joined the confederacy "four years before Hudson sailed up the river bearing his name", or in 1605. The original name of the five nations was Aquanuschioni, a "united people". They were called Maquas, or Minguis by the Dutch, and Iroquois by the French.

Following the ratification of the League by the five nations of Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca, the fact that others of their kinsman, the Hurons, Wyandots, Neuters, Eries, Andastes and southern Iroquois would not join the confedracy was displeasing to the Five Nations.

Finding entreating in vain, they soon began what they called "a war to end war", by either exterminating or forcibly adopting all neighboring peoples from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and from Canada almost to the Gulf of Mexico. From early in the seventeenth century until the middle of the eighteenth, their history is a story of conquest. Nation after nation either fell or lowered before them—the Erie, the Neutral, the Huron, the Wenro, the Cherokee, the Susquehannock and of especial interest in this locality, the Carantouannais.

These were a people whom the English termed Susquehannocks, from the river whose valley was their home. The Dutch named them Minquas, and the French called them Cinestogas, or Gandastoques. They called themselves "Andastes" meaning "cabin pole people". At one time their territories extended as far south as Chesapeake Bay, where Captain John Smith knew them in 1608 as the Capitanesses. In the Tioga Point museum at Athens is a copy of a drawing of an Andastes of that period. Contemporary records state they were often seven feet tall, muscular, and that their voices sounded deep "as from a vault". A number of huge skeletons found in Indian graves near the mouth of the Chemung river, suggests from their size that they were formerly Andastes.

Locally, that is, within the present territory of Broome, Tioga, Chemung and Steuben counties and adjacent territory in Pennsylvania, the Andastes were known to the French as Carantouanais, from the name of their chief town, Carantouan, said to have been near the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers. Its citadel was the palisaded Spanish Hill on the Chemung near Waverly. There traces of ancient fortifications may be seen today.

Following the resolve of the confederated Iroquois to have no living enemies on earth, the Andastes became their most dreaded foes. From their number they formed an important reserve for the Hurons and other Iroquoian tribes who had chosen to lead an independent existence.

The southern tier Carantouanais were not at all backward in regard to getting into the war, for previous to 1600 they began a destructive war against the Mohawks whom they nearly exterminated during ten years' hostilities. Their war parties not only penetrated the Iroquois towns on the Hudson, but ambushed Cayuga hunters on Lake Ontario as well.

In 1615, when the Hurons persuaded Champlain to lend his aid in their contemplated attacks on the Iroquois villages in the northern part of this state, they also relied upon the northern Andastes or Carantouanais to come with a force of about 500 warriors to assist in the investment. To be assured of this reinforcement, Champlain sent a Frenchman, Etienne Brule, to lead his new allies to the rendezvous. According to Champlain's account, Brule's route was a round-about trail from Quebec to Niagara, in order to avoid the Iroquois, and thence thru the country of the friendly Neuter and Erie tribes in the northwestern counties of the State, to the headwaters of the Chemung river. Accompanied by twelve Huron warriors and two Seneca prisoners Brule then followed the Chemung thru the counties of Steuben, Chemung and Tioga to the palisaded fort at Carantouan, where he arrived in the summer of 1615. He was thus the first white man to explore the Chemung valley.

Brule delivered his message and belts, and in the name of the great Champlain accepted the assistance of the war party. They were to march immediately from the great town of Carantouan, or "Big Tree", but deliberations and preparations consumed so much time that it was late in the fall when the warriors and Brule left to join the French at the rendezvous, near what is now Nichols Pond in Madison county.

In the meantime Champlain with 800 Huron and Ottawa Indians had reached the Oneida stronghold, and began its seige. "He struggled for several days, looked in vain for the arrival of the forces from Carantouan, and then fled in disorderly defeat, wounded and divested of all the glamour" and spirit with which he had set out to chastize a people who had so persistently harassed the French colonists in Canada.

Two days later the Carantouanais arrived at the place of battle, soon decided that the locality was unsafe for them, and hastily returned to Carantouan, where cold weather soon overtook them and Brule found it necessary to remain for the winter. He spent several months exploring the surrounding country, visiting neighboring nations and lands, and finally after many hardships, and the securing of much information for Champlain, he returned to Canada in 1618.

For the next quarter of a century there is little on record that applies directly to Chemung county or the valley. The Andastes were repeatedly attacked by the Cayuga, the Mohawk, the Oneida and the Onondaga tribes, but had not been defeated. "They somehow always managed to inflict a blow in retaliation for attacks."

In 1618 a famous offensive alliance was formed between the Dutch and the Iroquois, and with that began the supplying of firearms to the Mohawks.

By 1640 the Five Nations had been generally supplied with guns, and after devastating the country of the Hurons and Algonquians in the north and east, an early writer states that they next destroyed the enemy towns on the upper Susquehanna and its branches. They thus opened the way to the lower Andaste tribes on the river on whom they commenced their forays in 1652.

From this it is evident that the local Carantouanais or Andaste's towns must have been the first to capitulate soon after 1640. This may reasonably be stated as the date when the Chemung valley lands first came under the control of the Iroquois Long House, with its fabled "southern door" at Tioga Point.

In return for their unusual reverses the Andastes so fiercely fought their old enemies that the Cayugas removed their chief towns across Lake Ontario into Canada. The Senecas found themselves so hard pressed that they carried their furs to Albany only when they could do so under heavy escort.

Not for long, however, could the Andastes prevail against the greater number and now superior weapons of the Five Nations, many of whose warriors carried the trade musket, knife and hatchet of the white man.

The Senecas, most warlike of the Iroquois, whose tribal territories extended from the Genesee river on the west eastward to the highland between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and from Lake Ontario on the north southward to a line running approximately east and west thru Bath, determined to exterminate the Andaste. The Mohawk between 1650 and 1660 fared badly in their Andaste war, and now the Senecas resolved to have an end. One after another the fortified strongholds of the Andastes were lost. After a few summers the tall, rank socalled "Indian grass" often mentioned by the early settlers covered the sites of their camps and villages, and but three or four in the valley of the Chemung can be pointed out today. Besides Carantouan at Tioga Point they had a palisaded village on "Fort Hill" at Rorick's Glen, Elmira, and some years ago it was said the remains of two others could be seen at Big Flats and Chemung. Another palisaded village site near Canisteo may have been Andaste . There is an ancient French map of this region in the archives of the Historical Society at Harrisburg, Pa., which shows that the carrying place from the head of the Canisteo river to the Canaseraga creek was known as the "Andastes Portage".

Moving southward, the yet unconquered Andastes continued to give constant trouble. They wisely formed an alliance with the people of Maryland, and in 1663 800 Seneca and Cayuga warriors were defeated by the Marylanders. So often did they make serious inroads into the Iroquois country that the Five Nations at last sought the aid of their own enemies the French. Oneida belt bearers on a mission to Quebec in 1666 promised the help of the eastern Iroquois to assist the French "to erect forts to shelter them from their common enemy, the Andastes". The next year the only Cayuga towns said to be safe from attack were those yet in Canada. The southern Iroquois towns in New York were continualy in a state of alarm until eight years later, when the war, famine and the small pox had so reduced the Andastes that it was said they could muster but 300 warriors, and in 1675 they were subdued.

By this conquest the Five Nations gained the Chemung and Susquehanna lands as far as Chesepeake Bay.

The Senecas wished to exterminate the last of the tribe, but the Mohawks remembered their blood relationship and said the survivors might live with them. In 1682 it was reported that remnants of the Andastes were living among the French near Quebec and at Lake Champlain. Others were colonized in little settlements on the Susquehanna where they were known as Conestogas. "Those who wandered afar mingled with refugee Erie and bands of wandering Senecas and Cayugas who were afield, and became the Mingo of later history.

Following the expulsion of the Carantouanais the Senecas were given the territory of Steuben and Chemung counties and were said to have set it aside as a hunting ground.

(Continued next week)

NOTICE

Beginning Monday, August 24th the barber shops of Addison will close at seven o'clock each day except Saturday. On Saturday the closing hour will be nine.

Jones Barber Shop
B. S. Newman
John Wright

Robert Graf is now employed in the Market Basket at Addison.

FOUND AT LAST

The famous Q-623 — Guaranteed relief for Rheumatism Neuritis, Arthritis, Sciatia, Lumbago — is now available to all suffering from these tortures.

Q-623 is a prescription of a famous specialist that has done wonders for thousands of people when many other remedies failed. We ask you to try this famous prescription as it is absolutely guaranteed to help you. A few doses usually stop the pain and many people say "it's worth its weight in gold".

This reliable druggist recommends it: Sackett & Taber, Addison, N. Y.

Grand Opening Monday
August 17
Joe Faulisi Announces the Opening of a
FIRST CLASS BARBER SHOP
on the Second Floor of
THE BARTH BLOCK
Having worked in many cities such as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton, Elmira and Corning, in first class shops, I am prepared to serve the people of Addison and vicinity with high class tonsorial service.
The following prices will prevail:

Hair Cuts	40c	Shampoo	40c
Shaves	20c	Massage	40c

Variety of Tonics 20c
Special day for children Monday
I Specialize on Women's and Children's Haircuts
Climb and Save
Addison - - - - - - - - - New York

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Addison, New York

SNOWFLAKE
Photo-micrography
A RARE WORK OF NATURE
No Two Snowflakes Are Alike

WHEN—
YOU
do all your banking with this institution, the business-like policy you have adopted assures you the fullest possible co-operation and accommodation.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Addison, New York

THE PATTISON NATIONAL BANK
Elkland, Penna.

Our growth in deposits indicates satisfied customers which is a source of gratification to us. Our aim is to please our customers.

We should be pleased to have you open an account with us, assuring you of our very prompt attention to any business entrusted to us.

THE PATTISON NATIONAL BANK
Elkland, Penna.